The New-York Times.

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THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

STARTLING NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.

The Star of the West Fired into from Morris Island and Fort Moultrie.

The First Gun Fired by South Carolina.

The Steamer Gone to Sea Again.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Special Message on the Southern Troubles.

MAJOR ANDERSON SUSTAINED.

Great Fluttering Among the Secessionists.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE.

Appointment of a Special Committee of Investigation by the House.

The Sloop-of-War Brooklyn Going to Sea with Sealed Orders.

THE NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The *Star of the West*, in endeavoring to enter our harbor about daylight this morning, was opened upon by the garrison on Morris Island, and also by Fort Moultrie. The steamer put about, and went to sea.

I have not been able to learn whether the steamer or any person on board was injured. The belief is that no injury was sustained by either the boat or those on board. Fort Sumter did not respond.

Lieut. HALL, of Fort Sumter, came over to the city about 11 o'clock with a flag of truce. He repaired to the quarters of the Governor, followed by a crowd of citizens. He was in secret communication with the Governor and Council for two hours. At 2 o'clock he was sent in a carriage with the Governor's Aids to the wharf, and returned to Fort Sumter. The object of his mission is not known. It is supposed that it relates to the firing on the *Star of the West*.

The people are intensely excited.

There were no demonstrations against Lieut. HALL. There is a great curiosity to know what Lieut. HALL came for.

Our citizens were drawn in crowds to our wharves early this morning, in consequence of the frequent reports of cannon from seaward. Some twelve or fifteen reports were heard; many of them proceeded from the works on Morris Island.

LATER.

Lieut. HALL closed his interview with the Governor and Council about 2 o'clock. The facts have not transpired. We learn from high authority that they are of a most threatening character.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Jan. 9.

A dispatch received here from Charleston states that the steamship *Star of the West* attempted to reinforce Fort Sumter this morning, when the batteries on Morris Island opened a fire upon her. Some ten shots were fired at the *Star of the West*, when she retired. Fort Sumter did not fire a gun.

THE BROOKLYN GONE TO SEA.

NORFOLK, Va., Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The *Brooklyn* has put to sea. She passed the Capes at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The object of the departure of the *Brooklyn* for Charleston is supposed to be relating to the *Star of the West*. In case the authorities of South Carolina oppose the ingress of the latter into the harbor the *Brooklyn* will probably bring back the troops to Norfolk.

THE STAR OF THE WEST SPOKEN.

Capt. RAMSAY, of the steamer *Thomas Swann*, which arrived on Tuesday night, reports that he passed the steamer *Star of the West* off Cape Hatteras on Monday, the 7th, bound south. Observing that she was a California steamer, her position attracted his notice, remarking, as he did at the time, that she was out of her track, and he ran for her. As they passed the steamer, soldiers were seen on board, and the passengers inquired of Capt. RAMSAY where they could be going. He replied that he thought they were bound to Charleston. From her position, and the time of day, the *Star of the West* would not have arrived at Charleston Bar before Tuesday noon. There Capt. MCGOWAN would meet with unlooked-for obstacles in crossing the Bar,—all the buoys having been removed, and the ranges by which vessels may safely enter having been destroyed. One of the most important of these is a shield set upon a wooden frame-work, by which the light, at night, is obscured at a given point of the channel, and which serves as a range by which to steer during the day. This would render it very unsafe to attempt the bar until the channel could be sounded out, or until circumstances would permit him to proceed slowly by the lead. He may thus have been detained outside the bar until Wednesday morning. These circumstances probably account for the delay in hearing of the arrival of the steamer in the harbor of Charleston. What may have occurred upon the attempt of Capt. MCGOWAN to reach Fort Sumter must be left to conjecture. A prominent citizen of Charleston yesterday stated that the *Star of the West* would as certainly be fired into as that she came within range of South Carolina guns. The rumors prevailing yesterday to the effect that a collision had already occurred were, of course, premature. Several South Carolinians in town, on hearing that "the war had commenced," hurriedly left for home by the evening train South, and others took passage this morning for Charleston on board of the steamer *Nashville*, which sails at 9 o'clock A. M.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

Troops from Fort Leavenworth, numbering 200 men, 28 officers and 27 horses, *en route* for Fort McHenry, arrived here this evening, and leave to-night, *via* Pittsburgh.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

A company of marines, numbering forty muskets, under Lieut. HOWELL, came in a special train from Washington this morning, and took possession of Fort McHenry, and raised the Stars and Stripes.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

In the Senate the reading of the Message created a great fluttering on the secession side. The allusion in it to the gallant Major ANDERSON was greeted with hisses and applause. The attempt of Senator DAVIS, of Mississippi, to get the letter of the South Carolina Commissioners to the President placed on the Senate record, was admirably prevented by Senator KING, who denounced their acts as "worse treason than that of ARNOLD and BURR." The failure of Senator DAVIS' proposal to read them, is regarded as an indorsement of the President by the Senate.

The appointment of a Special Committee by the House to investigate the statements in the Message, and consider the whole subject, is regarded as a test on indorsing the Message in that branch. The Chairman, Mr. HOWARD, is a staunch Republican.

The whole message receives almost universal commendation from the Union men, and censure and repudiation from the Secessionists. The latter regard the declaration of the intention to defend and hold the Federal property as a declaration of war and coercion.

Rumor this evening announces that to-morrow's issue of the *Constitution* will make a formal break with the President, the fire-eaters who now control the columns of the late Government organ having decided to denounce Mr. BUCHANAN for having entrapped them, by false promises and encouragement, into their present miserable position. They will denounce him editorially as a betrayer of all his friendships, and threaten to give proofs of his former connivance with their plans. The *Constitution* is said to be now mainly supported on funds advanced by Ex-Secretaries COBB, FLOYD, and THOMPSON, who wish to keep it in existence, as an element of mischief and distraction, until after next 4th of March, when its support from these sources—and probably from all others—will be cut off, unless its nominal editor and proprietor should see fit to become a candidate for the public printing, under Mr. LINCOLN, and prove successful in his endeavors.

I am informed that the *Star of the West*, although positively under orders for Charleston, sailed sooner than was expected, and that subsequent orders changing her course were forwarded, but did not reach her in season. The President is said to have been somewhat disappointed at this.

Prominent gentlemen in Charleston sent advices here to-day to the effect that the *Star of the West*, or any other vessel, attempting to reach Fort Sumter, or enter the harbor under the American flag, would be fired upon by the batteries and troops.

It has been a question in doubt for some days whether the members of seceding States will retain their seats in Congress after their States pass ordinances of secession. Although Florida virtually went out on Saturday, Senator YULEE was in the Senate on Monday and to-day, voting as usual. No objection will be made, as it would be considered a recognition of actual secession, although many express indignation at their presence even now among the members. It is well known that they remain only for mischief.

I understand the President has determined to purge the Executive departments of every officer who preaches secession. This measure is highly important. It is to be hoped that it will be enforced with prompt rigor.

The Government has advices from Major ANDERSON that he has everything necessary in abundance for a long seige, including fuel, which it had been feared was short.

The Committee of Thirty-three did not meet to-day It stands adjourned subject to the call of Mr. CORWIN, the Chairman, who is expected in the meantime to make up a report to be submitted when it next meets. Upon this is to come a test as to whether the Republicans will compromise. It is reported here to-night that two other prominent Republican members manifest a disposition to compromise. This is said to be the result of THURLOW WEED'S efforts in favor of the modification of ADAMS' proposition. The non-compromising members are laboring with them to-night to prevent their acceptance of that compromise. It is generally understood that the mission of that Committee has already been performed as far as it can be.

The indications to-night are that the Pacific Railroad will be killed in the Senate altogether, or materially modified. Senator WILSON designs to propose a modification, adding a northern route, and giving more lands and less money to the Southern and Central routes than is provided for by the present bill, so that the total increase of money expenditure shall be only fourteen millions more than for the two routes. He thinks this will secure a decided majority in both Houses.

Mr. RUSSELL was released from jail to-day, half a million of dollars bail having been procured—his own jailers going bail sufficient to make up the amount. His release was entirely unexpected by Mr. RUSSELL. He was surrounded by a large number of friends at the time, was warmly congratulated, and went at once with his friends to his rooms.

LATER.—It is stated privately on the authority of a Democratic Senator that the war steamer *Brooklyn* sails from Norfolk to-night under sealed orders. The hour is too late to enable me to verify the statement. If it is true it is probable that she goes to support the *Star of the West*, in relation to which vessel great anxiety is felt here.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

There seems to be a mistake or misapprehension somewhere. It is denied by gentlemen very intimately related to the Administration, that the recruits to Fort Sumter were ordered without the previous sanction of the President; and, further, that the subject was discussed in the Cabinet, and that Acting Secretary of War HOLT, as well as some other members of the Cabinet, clearly understood that it was the wish of the President that the recruits should at once be sent.

The War Department is in possession of information that the Governor of South Carolina has forbidden the United States Sub-Treasurer at Charleston from paying the drafts of the Paymaster in favor of Major ANDERSON and his command, and the Sub-Treasurer has refused accordingly.

Half-a-million of dollars are daily expected from New-York by the Treasury Department.

Commander HARTSTENE, of South Carolina, has resigned his position in the Navy.

Capt. KEARNEY, of New-Jersey, has written a letter recalling his letter of resignation, but it appears this was never received at the Navy Department.

Senator SEWARD has the floor for Saturday, to speak on the State of the Union.

It appears from an official report, that since April last the Government has sold to various parties 24,000 muskets, altered from flint to percussion locks at a cost of 22 cents a-piece. The amount realized was $60,000. They are almost worthless, and were previously condemned by the ordnance officers.

A telegraphic dispatch from the Navy Department to an officer at Key West was recently intercepted at Mobile by the authorities there.

Energetic measures are being made for the protection of public property in and about the city.

Mr. J. H. RUSSELL was bailed out to-day. His bail was qualified to over $1,000,000, but at the instance of the United States District-Attorney it was reduced to $100,000.

Owing to a typographical error in the list of yeas on the adoption of Mr. ADRAIN'S resolution, laudatory of Major ANDERSON, &c., the name of Mr. JENKINS, of Virginia, was printed instead of that of Mr. JUNKIN, of Pennsylvania. The former was not then in the city.

The following has been obtained from an official source.

The excess of Post-office Department expenditures over the income is thus given:

Maine	$32,534 88	Tennessee	161,273 59
Vermont	21 635 61	Missouri	425,714 81
New-Jersey	15.546 51	Illinois	199,390 41
Maryland	109.135 60	Ohio	280.462 87
Virginia	255 339 26	Indiana	147,592 53
North Carolina	128,859 89	Arkansas	289 808 14
South Carolina	140,409 67	Iowa	123 788 25
Georgia	165,744 23	California	774 942 75
Florida	167,218 78	Oregon	24,560 52
Alabama	282,351 44	Minnesota	86,632 82
Mississippi	251,904 80	New-Mexico	15 789 15
Texas	578 103 29	Utah	102 149 09
Kentucky	196.042 28	Nebraska	33 763 33
Michigan	84,515 02	Washington Ter.	37,449 47
Wisconsin	44,240 01	Kansas	44 253 16
Louisiana	357,693 14		
Total			$5,577,845 26

EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES.

New-Hampshire	$1,664 87	New-York	$504,908 78
Massachusetts	182,126 13	Pennsylvania	77.915 23
Rhode Island	25.113 50	Delaware	14,01 87
Connecticut	3,748 65	District Colum.	11,262 43
Total			$820,759 46

It may be remarked that the largest amount of foreign postage also is collected in these States.

Commander MAURY says that the long passage of the *Levant* does not, in his judgment, justify the supposition of her loss. He gives the reasons for his belief.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

A message from the President was received.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

At the opening of your present session, I called your attention to the dangers which threatened the existence of the Union. I expressed my opinion freely concerning the original causes of these dangers, and recommended such measures as I believed would have the effect of tranquilizing the country, saving it from the peril in which it had been needlessly and most unfortunately thrown.

Those opinions and recommendations I do not propose now to defeat. My own convictions upon the whole subject remain unchanged. The fact that a great calamity was impending over the nation was even at that time acknowledged by every intelligent citizen. It had already made itself felt throughout the length and breadth of the land. The necessary consequences of the alarm thus produced were most deplorable. The imports fell off with a rapidity never known before, except in time of war, in the history of our foreign commerce. The Treasury was unexpectedly left without means, which it had reasonably counted upon, to meet its public engagements. Trade was paralyzed, manufactures were stopped, the best public securities suddenly sunk in the market, every species of property depreciated more or less, and thousands of poor men who depended upon their daily labor for their daily bread, were turned out of employment. I deeply regret that I am not able to give you any information upon the state of the Union, which is more satisfactory than what I was then obliged to communicate. On the contrary, matters are still worse at present than they then were. When Congress met a strong hope pervaded the whole public mind that some amicable adjustment of the subject would be speedily made by the representatives of the States, which might restore peace between the conflicting sections of the country. That hope has been diminished by every hour of delay, and as the prospect of a bloodless settlement fades away, the public distress becomes more and more aggravated. As an evidence of this, it is only necessary to say the Treasury notes authorized by the act of the 17th December last, were advertised according to law, and that no responsible bidder offered to take any considerable sum at par at a lower rate of interest than twelve per cent. From these facts it appears that in a Government, organized like ours, domestic strife, or even a well-grounded fear of civil hostilities, is more destructive of our public and private interests than the most formidable foreign war.

In my Annual Message I expressed the conviction, which I have long deliberately held, and which recent reflection has only tended to deepen and confirm, that no State has the right by its own act to secede from the Union, or throw off its Federal obligations at pleasure. I also declare my opinion to be, that even if that right existed, and should be exercised by any State of the Confederacy, the Executive Department of this Government had no authority, under the Constitution, to recognize its validity, by acknowledging the independence of such State. This left me no alternative, as the chief executive officer under the Constitution of the United States, but to collect the public revenues and protect the public property, so far as this might be practicable under existing laws. This is still my purpose. My province is to execute, not to make the laws. It belongs to Congress exclusively to repeal, modify or enlarge their provisions to meet exigencies as they may occur. I possess no dispensing power. I certainly had no right to make aggressive war upon any State, and I am perfectly satisfied that the Constitution has wisely withheld that power, even from Congress.

But the right and the duty to use military force defensively against those who resist the Federal officers in the execution of their legal functions, and against those who assail the property of the Federal Government, is clear and undeniable. But the dangerous and hostile attitude of the States towards each other has already far transcended and cast into the shade the ordinary Executive duties already provided for by law, and has assumed such vast and alarming proportions as to place the subject entirely above and beyond Executive control. The fact cannot be disguised that we are in the midst of a great revolution. Therefore, I recommend the question to Congress as the only human tribunal under Providence possessing the power to meet the existing emergency. To them, exclusively, belongs the power to declare war or to authorize the employment of military force in all cases contemplated by the Constitution, and they alone possess the power to remove all the grievances which might lead to war, and to secure peace and union to this distracted country. On them, and on them alone, rests the responsibility. The Union is a sacred trust, left by our revolutionary fathers for their descendants, and never did any other people inherit so rich a legacy. It has rendered us prosperous in peace and triumphant in war. The national flag has floated in glory over every sea, and under its shadow American citizens have found protection and respect in all lands beneath the sun. If we descend to considerations of purely material interest, when in the history of all time has a Confederacy been bound together by such strong ties of mutual interest? Each portion of it is dependent upon all, and all upon each portion, for prosperity and domestic security. Free trade throughout the whole supplies the wants of one portion from the productions of another, and scatters wealth everywhere. The great planting and farming States require the aid of the commercial and navigating States to send their productions to domestic and foreign markets, and furnish the naval power to render their transportation secure against all hostile attacks.

Should the Union perish in the midst of the present excitement, we have already had a sad foretaste of the universal suffering which would result from its destruction. The calamity would be severe in every portion of the Union, and would be quite as great, to say the least, in the Southern as in the Northern States.

The greatest aggravation of the evil and that which would place us in the most unfavorable light, both before the world and posterity, is, as I am firmly convinced, that the secession movement has been chiefly based upon misapprehension at the South of the sentiments of the majority in several of the Northern States. Let the question be answered from the political assemblies to the ballot-box, and the people themselves would speedily redress the serious grievances which the South have suffered. But, in Heaven's name let the trial be made before we plunge into armed conflict upon the mere assumption that there is no other alternative. Time is a great conservative power. Let us pause at the momentous point, and afford the people, both of the North and South, an opportunity for reflection. Would that South Carolina had been convinced of this truth before her precipitate action. I therefore appeal through you to the people of the country, to declare in their might that the Union must and shall be preserved by all constitutional means. I most earnestly recommend that you devote yourselves to the question how this can be accomplished in peace. All other questions, when compared with this, sink into insignificance. The present is no time for palliatives. Prompt action is required. A delay in Congress to prescribe or recommend a distinct and practical proposition for conciliation, may drive us to a point from which it will be almost impossible to recede. A common ground on which conciliation and harmony may be produced, is surely not unattainable.

The proposition to compromise, by letting the North have exclusive control of the territory above a certain line, and to give Southern institutions protection below that line, ought to receive universal approbation. In itself, indeed, it may not be entirely satisfactory, but when the alternative is between reasonable concession on both sides and the destruction of the Union, it is an imputation on the patriotism of Congress to assert that its members will hesitate a moment. Even now the danger is upon us. In several States which have not yet seceded, the forts, arsenals and magazines of the United States have been seized. This is by far the most serious step which has been taken since the commencement of the troubles. This public property has long been left without garrisons and troops for its protection, because no person doubted its security under the flag of the country in any State of the Union. Besides, our small army has scarcely been sufficient to guard our remote frontiers against Indian incursions. The seizure of this property, from all appearances has been purely aggressive, and not in resistance to any attempt to coerce a State or States to remain in the Union. At the beginning of these unhappy troubles, I deter mined that no act of mine should increase the excitement in either section of the country. If the political conflict were to end in civil war, it was my determined purpose not to commence it, nor to furnish an excuse for it by any act of this Government. My opinion remains unchanged, that justice as well as sound policy requires us still to seek a peaceful solution of the questions at issue between the North and the South. Entertaining this conviction, I refrained even from sending reinforcements to Major ANDERSON, who commanded the forts of Charleston harbor, until an absolute necessity for doing so should make itself apparent, lest it might be regarded as a menace of military coercion, and thus furnish a provocation, or at least a pretext for an outbreak on the part of South Carolina. No necessity for these reinforcements seemed to exist. I was assured by distinguished, upright gentlemen of South Carolina that no attack on Major ANDERSON was intended, but that on the contrary it was the desire of the State authorities as much as it was my own, to avoid the fatal consequences which must eventually follow a military collision. And here I deem it proper to submit for your information copies of a communication dated 28th December, 1860, addressed to me by R. W. BARNWELL, J. H. ADAMS, and JAMES L. ORR, Commissioners of South Carolina, with the accompanying documents and copies of my answer thereto, dated Dec. 31. In further explanation of Major ANDERSON'S removal from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, it is proper to state that after my answer to the South Carolina Commissioners, the War Department received a letter from that gallant officer, dated Dec. 27, 1860, the day after his movement, from which the following is an extract:

"I will add, as my opinion, that many things convinced me that the authorities of the State designed to proceed to an hostile act (evidently referring to the orders dated Dec. 11, of the late Secretary of War.) Under this impression I could not hesitate that it was my solemn duty to move my command from a fort which we could not probably have held longer than 48 or 60 hours, to this one, where my power of resistance is increased to a very great degree."

It will be recollected that the concluding part of the orders was in the following words:

"The smallness of your force will not permit you, perhaps, to occupy more than one of the three forts, but an attack on, or attempt to take possession of either one of them, will be regarded as an act of hostility, and you may then put your command into either of them which you may deem most proper to increase its power of resistance. You are also authorized to take similar defensive steps whenever you have tangible evidence of a design to proceed to an hostile act."

It is said that serious apprehensions are to some extent entertained, in which I do not share, that the peace of this District may be disturbed before the 4th of March next. In any event it will be my duty to preserve it, and this duty shall be performed.

In conclusion, it may be permitted to me to remark that I have often warned my countrymen of the dangers which now surround us. This may be the last time I shall refer to the subject officially. I feel that my duty has been faithfully, though it may be imperfectly performed, and whatever the result may be, I shall carry to my grave the consciousness that I at least meant well for my country.

(Signed,) JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 8, 1861.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented the memorial of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, asking the establishment of steam postal service between San Francisco and China. Referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads.

Mr. SEWARD also presented a memorial, signed by the most prominent citizens of New-York City, concerning the present state and future happiness of the Union.

Mr. SEWARD got the floor to express his views on the President's Message.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) asked that the resolutions offered by him be made the special order for Friday. Agreed to.

Mr. YULEE, of Florida, (Dem.,) presented a bill to adjust the present differences between the States, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) presented a resolution of inquiry—that the President inform the Senate whether JOHN B. FLOYD at present fills the office of Secretary of War? If not, who fills the office? and if the appointment of Acting or Provisional Secretary has been made? and when, and by what authority it was made? and why the fact of such appointment was not communicated to the Senate? Laid over.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) presented the petition of W. C. JEWITT, of Pike's Peak, praying that Congress authorize the election of delegates by the people to a Convention to form a new Constitution, and providing for a new President and Congressmen, the assumption of National and State debts, acknowledging the rights of property of the South, and acknowledging our reliance as a Nation in the Almighty Power for the perpetuity of the Union, and our prosperity, peace and happiness as a people.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) presented a resolution which he said he should offer as an amendment to the resolutions of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. CRITTENDEN) when it came up:

Resolved, That the provisions of the Constitution are ample for the preservation of the Union, and the protection of all the material interests of the country; that it needs to be obeyed rather than to be amended; and an extrication from our present difficulties is to be looked for in strenuous efforts to preserve and protect the public property, and enforce the laws, rather than in new guarantees for particular interests, or compromises or concessions to unreasonable demands.

Resolved, That all attempts to dissolve the Union or overthrow the Constitution, with the exception of constructing it anew, are dangerous and illusory, and in the opinion of the Senate no reconstruction is practicable, and therefore to the maintenance of the existing Union and Consultution should be directed all the energies of the Government.

The resolutions were ordered to be printed.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented sixty-five memorials of citizens of Pennsylvania, asking that the Crittenden resolutions be submitted to the people.

Mr. SEWARD called for the reading of the President's Message, and it was read.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) called for the reading of the accompanying papers. [The correspondence with the South Carolina Commissioners, already published.]

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) said: At this time, when the whole country was looking anxiously to South Carolina, and especially to the port of Charlestop, the excitement was intensified by the arrival of Commissioners here from South Carolina, with an offer to make peace negotiations, and to adjust the difficulties between South Carolina and the United States. The high character of these Commissioners, which was well known—especially one of them was known to those who have served in this Senate for many years, for his urbanity and Christianity in all relations of life—gave assurances that this negotiation might be peaceable, and gave reason to hope they might be successful. They were, however, suddenly terminated, and the rumor went forth that notwithstanding the high character of these gentlemen, they had violated all the amenities of life, and had insulted the President, and the fact was known everywhere that the Commissioners had retired from Washington, and the negotiations were abruptly terminated. The President, in his Message here, does not even allude to the cause of the failure of these negotiations, and does not even tell us that the Commissioners have gone home. He stops with the letter which he sent to them, and which I must say, with all respect to the high office which he holds, was wanting in fairness, and was a perversion of the arguments which they had presented. They replied to him, and exposed the unfairness of his treatment of the facts which they stated, certainly in a manner most uncomfortable to him, and he returned their letter as one which he could not receive, and in his communication to us he does not even permit us to know that these Commissioners had attempted to reply to the position he had taken. But, with this great misstatement of his paper to them, he sends that paper to the world without even a reference to the fact that he was answered. I have an authentic copy of their answer, and I send it to the desk that it may be read.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) said the Senator talks of the high character of the Commissioners. BENEDICT ARNOLD and AARON BURR once also had high characters.

Mr. DAVIS, interrupting—The Senator from New-York once occupied a higher position than he does now. I call the Senator to order.

Mr. KING—These men were here with a treasonable purpose.

Mr. DAVIS—I call the Senator to order. I sent a paper to be read, Sir.

Mr. KING—I call the Senator to order. I object to the reading of the paper.

Mr. DAVIS—If the Senator has the meanness to object, let it come back.

Mr. KING said he objected to the reading. He did not want the papers read.

A long discussion ensued on a point of order, and the Yeas and Nays were called on the decision of the Chair that the paper was understood to be part of the Senate papers.

Mr. KING said he objected to the reception of the paper, as he supposed it was supposed to supply a defect in the President's Message.

Mr. DAVIS explained that he sent the paper simply to be read as part of his remarks, consequently he was much surprised to hear the objection; but if the Senate chose to take the paper as a paper of his own, he had no objection. As the Senate had taken charge of it, he wanted them to dispose of it.

Mr. KING said he simply objected to the recention, as he supposed it was intended to supply a defect in the message, and thought it would be a rebuke to the President. He was willing the Senator should read the paper, but he was not willing to disapprove the action of the President in saying nothing of that letter.

The decision of the Chair was sustained. Ayes 31, Nays 19.

The Ayes and Nays were called on reading the paper—Ayes 36, Nays 13.

The last letter of the Commissioners was then read. It has already been published.

Mr. DAVIS—A very long episode has been introduced into the remarks which I proposed to make, and it has changed the conclusions to which I would have arrived. I feel now, even more than before, pity for the Chief Executive of the United States. The proposition was made here to read a paper as a part of my remarks, when the Senator from New-York took upon himself the duty of protecting the Executive. Fallen indeed is that Executive, who so lately was borne into the high office which he holds, upon the shoulders of the Democracy of the land, when he comes down to depend upon the Senator from New-York for protection. I well know that new converts are zealous, and to that excess of zeal I am willing to attribute that discourtesy to which I made reply this morning. But I ask, while the peace of the country was at stake, when all men who loved the Government which we inherited from our fathers looked anxiously for peace, why did not this paper, harsh in some of its terms I admit, change the purposes of the President? Why did he not then call upon them for the means by which peace could be restored? Thus he would have initiated a measure which might have led to auspicious results, and might have turned civil war away. Then we should not have stood waiting hourly, as we do to-day, for what the telegraph may bring us to decide whether we are to have peace or war. In the time which I have occupied here to-day, I have verified the proverb that our curses sometimes prove blessings. What I intended to have read and incorporated in my remarks, the Senator has placed in a position it would never have found, and has brought it out to the broad light of the Senate journals.

Mr. DAVIS here yielded to the motion of Mr. BIGLER, that the consideration of the message be postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Am.,) moved that his resolutions to submit amendments of the Constitution to the people be taken up.

Mr. CLARK said he wished to amend by substituting the resolution he had offered.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved to postpone it till to-morrow.

Mr PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) thought it better to decide the question at once.

Mr. BIGLER spoke in favor of voting on the resolution now. He thought they had neglected the question too long. He thought there was political power enough here to save the country. It was never too late to struggle for the Union.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Del., (Dem.,) made an appeal for a vote now, that the country might know if there was patriotism enough here to save the country, by the adoption of the resolutions.

The resolutions were then postponed till to morrow.

The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) moved that the bill be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) said he thought it would destroy the bill if it were referred to a Committee.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem..) entered his protest against any reference of the bill.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Dem..) said that it was evident that the friends of the bill intended to pass it without giving the Northwest a fair show. He moved its indefinite postponement.

Mr. BAKER, of Oregon, (Rep.,) seconded the motion.

Mr. LATHAM demanded the ayes and noes on the motion.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, (Dem..) thought that this was not the time to pass such a bill. He thought it was better to say to the South that their rights should be protected. He (LANE) did not believe that this railroad would restore peace.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. STRATTON, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) asked leave to present a memorial of the citizens of Princeton, on the subject of national affairs, containing practical suggestions.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem..) objected.

The Speaker laid before the House the message from the President, given in the Senate's proceedings.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Dem.,) moved that the message be referred to a Special Committee of five, with instructions to inquire whether any executive officers of the United States have been or are now treating or holding communication with any person or persons for the transfer of forts and other property; whether any demand for their surrender has been made, and by whom, and what answer has been given; whether any officer or officers have entered into any pledge not to send reinforcements of troops to the harbor of Charleston, and if so, when and where, by whom, and on what considerations; whether the Custom-house, Post-office and Arsenal at Charleston have been seized, by whom held in possession; whether any revenue cutter has been seized, and whether any efforts have been made to recover it. The Committee have powers to send for persons and papers, and report from time to time such facts as may be required by the national honor, &c.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.,) raised the point that such instructions were against the rules.

Mr. HOWARD replied, and moved the previous question.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Ga., (Dem.,) said there was no cause for excitement. They had passed beyond that point.

VOICES—There is no excitement—we are calm.

Mr. CRAWFORD continued—Men should be cool and understand the line on which they are going. He ineffectually sought to offer a substitute for the resolution.

Mr. GARNETT, of Va., (Dem.,) desired to have the President's Message considered in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. PHELPS, of Mo., (Dem.,) remarked that the President informs them they were in the midst of a revolution, inviting the adoption of such measures as may avert civil war. The President appeals to Congress to make an effort to restore the fraternal relations which ought to exist. The recommendation made by the President is entitled to the respect of the American people; but the resolutions pending, instead of proposing a remedy, look to a Special Committee to indict somebody. He would vote against the resolution as it did not meet the emergency.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) believing the resolution productive of no good, opposed it.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, (Dem.,) said the resolution was not based on a pacific plan to adjust the difficulties.

Mr. MARTIN, of Virginia, (Dem.,) looked on the resolution as a firebrand to be thrown into the country, which was already excited.

The resolution passed; yeas, 133; nays, 62.

YEAS—Adams of Massachusetts, Adams of Kentucky, Adrain, Aldrich, Allen, Alley, Anderson of Kentucky, Ashley, Babbit Beale, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Brayton, Briggs, Bristow, Buffinton, Burch, Burlingame, Burnham, Butterfield, Campbell, Carey, Carter, Clemens, Coburn, John Cochrane, Colfax, Covode, Cox, Curtis, Davis of Indiana, Dawes, Deland, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Etheridge, Farnsworth, Fenton, Ferry, Foster, Fouke, Frank, French, Gilmer, Gooch, Goode, Gurley, Hale, Hall, Hamilton, Haskin, Helmick, Hickman, Hoard, Holman, Howard of Ohio, Howard of Michigan, Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvine, Junkin, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Kenyon, Kilgour, Larrabee, Leach of Michigan, Lee, Logan, Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Maclay, Marston, McClernand, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Millward, Montgomery, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morse, Nelson, Nixon, Noell, Olin, Palmer, Perry, Pettit, Porter, Pottle, Edwin R. Reynolds, John H. Reynolds, Rice, Riggs, Robinson of Rhode Island, Robinson of Illinois, Royce, Scranton, Sedgwick, Sherman, Somes, Spaulding, Sumner, Stanton, Stevens, Steward of Pennsylvania, Stokes, Stratton, Tappan, Thayer, Theaker, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Vandever, Ware, Waldron, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Webster, Wells, Wilson, Windom, Wood, Woodruff.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson of Missouri, Avery, Barksdale, Barrett, Bocock, Boteler, Bouligny, Branch, Brown, Burnett, Clark of Missouri, Clopton, Cobb, Crawford, Dejarnette, Dimmick, Edmundson, English, Florence, Garnett, Gartrell, Gardeman, Harris of Virginia, Hatton, Hawkins, Hill, Houston, Hughes, Jones, Kunkel, Landrum, Leach of North Carolina, Leake, Love, Mallory, Martin of Ohio, Martin of Virginia, Maynard, McKenty, McRae, Millson, Moore of Kentucky, Moore of Alabama, Niblack, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps, Pryor, Quarles, Reagan, Rust, Sickles, Simms, Smith of Virginia, Smith of North Carolina, Taylor, Vallandigham, Vance, Whiteley, Winslow, Woodson, Wright.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Am.,) asked consent to offer a resolution that the minority report might be made from the Committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) called on the Chairman to state the number of members attending the meetings; whether there was any probability of making a report, and state such particulars as would be calculated to shed some light on the subject.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) said he understood from the member from Arkansas that there was no probability of agreeing. A number of the members representing the Slave States had withdrawn from it. Was it therefore politic or wise to continue the Committee, when there was no prospect that they ever would report. He wanted to discharge them.

No action was taken on the resolution.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Civil and Miscellaneous Appropriation bill.

The Committee rose without coming to a conclusion on the bill.

On motion of Mr. LEAKE, of Virginia, (Dem.,) the Select Committee on the President's Special Message were instructed to inquire whether any arms have recently been removed from Harper's Ferry to Pittsburgh, and if so, by whose authority, and for what reasons?

The resolution was amended so as to extend the inquiry as to the removal of arms from all the arsenals.

Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, (Ind.,) presented a memorial from citizens of Philadelphia, (signed by men of all parties,) in favor of Mr. CRITTENDEN'S Compromise. Referred to the Committee of Thirty-three. Adjourned.

THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.

THE MISSISSIPPI STATE CONVENTION.

PASSAGE OF THE ORDINANCE OF SECESSION.

JACKSON, Miss., Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The Convention has been in secret session nearly all the morning.

LATER.

The ordinance for the immediate secession of the State has passed the Convention by a vote of 84 to 15.

The prominent places in the city are illuminated to-night, guns are being fired, and fireworks let off in honor of the event.

THE ALABAMA STATE CONVENTION.

MONTGOMERY, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The Convention yesterday and to-day has mostly been in secret session.

A Committee of Thirteen, consisting of seven Secessionists and six Cooperationists, were appointed yesterday to draw up the ordinance of secession. The Committee will probable report to-morrow. Nothing of interest was determined to-day.

Five Volunteer companies departed for Pensacola, Florida, to-day. It is understood that they went on request of the Governor of Florida.

On a test vote the secession ordinance will probably be passed by a few majority.

AN ATTACK FROM ALABAMA UPON THE FORTS AT PENSACOLA.

Extract of a private Letter dated

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Friday, Jan. 4.

* * * I have no doubt but there is now on foot,—indeed I may say I *know* there is,—*a scheme to capture the forts and public works at Pensacola.* The plan has its head-quarters at this place, no doubt, and preparations are now being made here to this end. The details are kept secret of course, but the preparations are going on and our military are to take a hand in it. *It is confidently expected that a considerable force will leave here in a few days.*

Now, you know that I am a loyal citizen of Alabama, and sufficiently opposed to all the schemes of the enemies of the South. But I look upon this movement as madness, jnst as I look upon the action of South Carolina in regard to the public property there. I consider it absolutely suicidal in every view of the case for the South to do anything to provoke hostilities. I do not despair of a final settlement. The trouble is with those who have got placed in the front rank by the force of circumstances, and are so far committed to extreme measures that they would sooner see their country ruined than yield their position. There are enough, however, in both sections to take care of the country, if they could only be heard.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

VIRGINIA AND SECESSION.

Message of Gov. Letcher, of Virginia.

The Message of Gov. LETCHER, of Virginia, has been briefly sketched by telegraph. After a few introductory remarks by way of impressing upon the legislators the importance of their responsibilities in the present crisis, he addresses him elf to the discussion of our Federal Relations. The country, he says, is torn by dissension;—the vile spirit of faction shows itself on all sides. Confidence is destroyed; the ties of brotherhood have been severed, and though living under the same Constitution the sections seem to be as hostile, each to the other, as if their citizens belonged to unfriendly Governments. Under such circumstances it is hardly possible for a Government to live; but it is useless to look at the past, for in the present, if it is improved, the ties of affection may be recruited, and the fires of patriotism rekindled, and if this is done a bright and glorious future is still before us. Gov. LETCHER then alludes to our progress as a nation. From an original area of 549,615 square miles our country has expanded until it covers 1,602,000, exclusive of the Mesilla Valley, embracing 78,000, and the Indian Territory, embracing 187,000 square miles. Our power, influence, agricultural and manufacturing wealth have increased beyond all expectation. No people was ever blessed as we have been, and if the judgments of men were consulted the Union would yet be saved from overthrow. Yet all see and feel that the danger is imminent, and if the country is saved at all it must be by wisdom, prudence, and patriotism, aided by Divine Providence.

In his inaugural message, delivered one year ago, Gov. LETCHER says he anticipated the storm which has now burst upon us, and seeing no other hope of averting it, he indorsed the proposition presented by Col. MEMMINGER, of South Carolina, and Mr. STARKE, of Mississippi, for a conference with those States. If action had then been taken, he is assured that the results must have been most happy, as it would have tended to the settlement and satisfactory adjustment of the painful controversy which has so long existed. He therefore renews the recommendations of his inaugural, that a Convention of all the States should be summoned to consider the questions in dispute, and if after a full and free conference it shall find that the difference between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States are irreconcilable, let it consider the question of a peaceable separation, and the adjustment of all questions relating to the disposition of the common property between the two sections. If it can reconcile the differences, let the Convention adjust the terms, and give such sanctions as shall render them effective. Should the non-slaveholding States refuse to enter into such a conference, such a course would show a determination on their part to keep up the agitation. This course, Gov. LETCHER thinks, should be taken, under the fifth article of the Constitution. Referring to the fact that the Constitution has thus been thrice amended, he thinks it might be amended again in the same way. The necessity is manifest, and Gov. LETCHER adds: "The duty to adopt all constitutional measures before we resort to the ultimate remedy of secession is imperative." This same course, he says, was recommended by Gov. FLOYD in 1833.

Virginia must, in this crisis, says Gov. LETCHER, be mindful of her own interests. The Gulf States are consulting their good alone, and why should not Virginia follow their example? She has immense interests at stake, and they must be adequately protected. She occupies a position now, as she did in 1833, whence she can mediate between the contending parties, North and South, and see that some fair settlement and arrangement of existing differences shall be agreed upon. "Now that guarantees are the order of the day," he says,

"And each State is earnestly and anxiously inquiring what guarantees are required for her protection. it becomes us to secure such as will protect and preserve the rights of persons and property of our own citizens. A disruption of the Union is inevitable; and if new Confederacies are to be formed, we must have the best guarantees before we can attach our State to either of them."

Gov. LETCHER defends Virginia briefly from the comments made by Ex-Gov. GIST, of South Carolina, upon her course in rejecting the overtures of the latter for a Conference. He does not see why Virginia should have been singled out from all the other Southern States for such comment at the present time. She intended no disrespect to South Carolina in her refusal, and Gov. LETCHER hints that though it may now be too late, South Carolina might with great propriety and advantage to herself, have let her sister States know her determination before she precipitated a dissolution. "As it is," he says, "her movement takes her Southern sisters by surprise." The financial and commercial policy of the Federal Government in past years has, doubtless, in a great degree, determined the action of South Carolina. He adds,

"The only specific allegation in regard to the Slavery question, so far as I have observed, is the conduct of the Northern States in passing Personal Liberty bills, designed to obstruct the execution of the Fugitive Slave law. The action of the Northern States in regard to this law, is, beyond all question, a just and proper subject of complaint and even denunciation on the part of all Slaveholding States, and especially the Border States."

The faithful observance of all the provisions of the Constitution will not prove satisfactory to her, and as she believes that she could get nothing more than the Constitution accords her, without even making an effort through a Convention of all the States, her late Executive announces the determination on the part of the State of withdrawing from the Union. His recommendations to this end, particularly with reference to prohibiting the introduction of slaves into the Southern Confederacy, from States which refuse to become members of it, Gov. LETCHER is disposed to construe into an attempt to coerce Virginia and the other Border States to follow the example of South Carolina. "Here," he remarks,

"We have the exhibition of a determined purpose to coerce Virginia and the other Border States to follow her example; and if they fail to do so, then they are to be placed in such a position as will drive them to the emancipation of their slaves! This movement, began ostensibly for the *protection* of slave property, for the diffusion and the preservation of the institution of slavery, is to be so managed and directed now, as to force States holding slave property to free themselves from it *by emancipation*. This is the avowed policy of the late Executive of a State, interested in an institution sanctioned by the teachings and precepts of Christianity, and promotive of a higher degree of civilization and refinement—an institution that ought to be diffused and extended, and the permanency and prosperity of which ought to be insured. Can it be possible that such suggestions can exert an influence upon the future action of either of the Border States—that they can be coerced into an union with those who thus manifest a determined purpose to rule or ruin them? They may rest satisfied that such a policy cannot control the action of Virginia. She has the independence and the ability to think for herself, and her action, whatever it may be, will be the result of her convictions of duty. She is equally as jealous of her honor as South Carolina or any other State, and she will guard and protect it, with a purpose as resolute and determined, and a spirit as firm and undaunted, as unyielding and exacting."

Gov. LETCHER contrasts these views of the late Executive of South Carolina with those advanced by Col. MEMMINGER, when on his mission from that State, and eulogizes the expressions of the latter while he censures those of the former as lacking in that spirit of comity which should at all times characterize the intercourse and relations between sister States with a common domestic institution that can be best defended and maintained by united counsels and action. He then refers to the message of the Governor of Mississippi in which he finds expressions somewhat similar in spirit. "These references to the Border States," he says, "are pregnant with meaning, and no one can be at a loss to understand what that meaning is. While disavowing any unkind feeling towards South Carolina and Mississippi, I must still say that I will resist the *coercion of Virginia into the adoption of a line of policy whenever the attempt is made by Northern or Southern States.*"

The present difficulties are entirely chargeable upon the non-Slaveholding States, in the opinion of Gov. LETCHER, and if the Union shall be destroyed they must take the responsibility. By their ceaseless warfare upon Slavery from the pulpit and from the Press, they have irritated the South greatly, and the result of these teachings was seen in the Harper's Ferry raid, which ought to have been universally condemned, but which actually received approval, especially in the New-England States. Massachusetts, Ohio and Iowa have actually filled their executive chairs with men who have exhibited deep sympathy and strong partiality for the heartless malefactors who organized this raid. Gov. LETCHER speaks of the manner in which the North has gained advantage over the South. Since the formation of the Government eleven Free States and nine Slave States have been admitted into the Union; the organized Territories, perhaps, with the exception of New-Mexico, are destined to become Free States, and besides the territory which individual Slave States own is much larger than that embraced in the boundaries of the Northern States. To crown all this, a President, who declares it as his opinion that the Government cannot exist part slave and part free. After this summary of grievances, Gov. LETCHER exclaims:

"The Union is now disrupted; let the North bear the blame. They have brought these sad and deplorable results upon the country, and the candid and honest men of the world will hold them responsible for the destruction of a Government that has challenged the admiration and commanded the respect of the nations of the earth. Before God and the world, they will be held answerable for this calamity."

He thinks the North has the power to end the strife and excitement, but he awaits its response to appeals which have been made it with apprehension. A change for the better or worse must soon come.

If disunion shall come, Gov. LETCHER avows his opinion that we will have four different organizations, viz.: The States and Territories on the Pacific, from the necessity of their location; the New-England States, with New-York, would form the second; the Border Slave States, with Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Missouri and the Northwestern States would form the third; and the Cotton States the fourth. The Ohio River would be a bond uniting some of the States to the third subdivision; the Missouri River is a bond between other States; and as these make up the Mississippi, that great valley will ultimately form a union with those with whom they trade, and whose interests are, therefore, common. Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas might first attach themselves to the Cotton States, but ultimately they would go with the Border and Northwestern States. Should Louisiana remain with the Cotton States, New-Orleans would be brought into competition with Mobile and Charleston for the export and import trade, of which she could at best get only a third. This arrangement would be followed by a struggle for Pensacola, the key of the Gulf, which would be gained by the third organization, at any cost.

Gov. LETCHER thinks it very strange that the Slave States, in enumerating their grievances, should not have said more about the refusal of the Governors of Ohio and Iowa to surrender the fugitives from justice who took part in the Harper's Ferry raid. Virginia has complained as little but yet, but she should take care to have her own grievances redressed before she attempts to right the wrongs of others. The project of calling a State Convention is then alluded to. Gov. LETCHER says pointedly:

"I have my convictions upon this question, and I give expression to them in declaring my opposition, at this time, to the call of a State Convention. I see no necessity for it at this time, nor do I now see any good practical result that can be accomplished by it. I do not consider this a propitious time to moot the question and I apprehend, from indications that have been exhibited, that serious difficulties and embarrassments will attend the movement. Subsequent events may show the necessity for it."

The Legislature has in previous emergencies shown itself competent to care for the interests of the people, and he thinks it is able to provide for them now. He renews the recommendations of his inaugural that a Commission, consisting of two of the most intelligent, discreet and experienced statesmen of Virginia, shall be appointed to visit the Legislatures of the States which have passed laws obstructing the operation of the Fugitive Slave law, and "insist, in the name of Virginia, upon their unconditional repeal." He would not have any commissioners appointed to the New-England States, however, for the occurrences of the last two months have satisfied him that "New-England Puritanism has no respect for human constitutions, and so little regard for the Union, that they would not sacrifice their prejudices, or smother their resentments to perpetuate it." It is also recommended that Commissioners be sent to the Legislatures or Conventions of all the slaveholding States, to confer with them, with a view of ascertaining what demands, in the nature of amendments to the Constitution, or otherwise, will be satisfactory in this exigency. The adoption of this plan will in all probability tend to secure harmony and produce unity of action.

In Gov. LETCHER'S opinion, the controversy has reached a point when it *must be settled* on some fair, just and permanent basis, if we are to be reunited, and peace, quiet and order restored to the country. Unless this shall speedily be effected, every species of property must fall to merely nominal prices, and a scene of general and ruinous bankruptcy, far exceeding in extent and severity any that has preceded it, must be the inevitable result.

What then, he asks, is necessary to be done? The Northern States must strike from their statute-books their personal liberty bills, and fulfill their constitutional obligations in regard to fugitive slaves and fugitives from justice. If our slaves escape into non-slaveholding States, they must be delivered up; if abandoned, depraved and desperately wicked men come into Slave States to excite insurrections, or to commit other crimes against our laws, and escape into Free States, they must be given up for trial and punishment, when lawfully demanded by the constituted authorities of those States whose laws have been violated.

Second—We must have proper and effective guarantees for the protection of Slavery in the District of Columbia. We can never consent to the abolition of Slavery in the District until Maryland shall emancipate her slaves; and not then, unless it shall be demanded by the citizens of the District.

Third—Our equality in the States and Territories, must be fully recognized, and our rights of person and property adequately protected and secured. We must have guarantees that slavery shall not be interdicted in any Territory now belonging to, or which may hereafter be acquired by the General Government, either by the Congress of the United States or a Territorial Legislature; that we shall be permitted to pass through the Free States and Territories without molestation; and if a slave shall be abducted, that the State in which he or she shall be lost, shall pay the full value of such slave to the owner.

Fourth—Like guarantees must be given, that the transmission of slaves between the slaveholding States, either by land or water, shall not be interfered with.

Fifth—The passage and enforcement of rigid laws for the punishment of such persons in the Free States as shall organize, or aid and abet in organizing, either by the contribution of money, arms, munitions of war, or in any other mode whatsoever, companies of men, with a view to assail the slaveholding States, and to excite slaves to insurrection

Sixth—That the General Government shall be deprived of the power of appointing to local offices in the slaveholding States, persons who are hostile to their institutions, or inimical to their rights—the object being to prevent the appointing power from using patronage to sow the seeds of strife and dissension between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding classes in the Southern States.

These guarantees can be given without prejudice to the honor or rights, and without a sacrifice of the interests, of either of the non-slaveholding States. We ask nothing, therefore, which is not clearly right and necessary to our protection. And surely, when so much is at stake, it will be freely, cheerfully and promptly assented to. It is the interest of the North and the South to preserve the Government from destruction; and they should omit the use of no proper or honorable means to avert so great a calamity. The public safety and welfare demand instant action.

In concluding this discussion of Federal relations Gov. LETCHER argues that all citizens in the State have an interest in guarding the integrity of the institution of Slavery. In 1860, 53,874 persons were charged with taxes on slaves and 159,088 with taxes on lands. Most of the former class own lands and some of the latter own no slaves. The number of those, other than owners of lands and slaves who were taxed, was 201,000. But among them all there is a harmony of sentiment. The Governor reiterates his devotion to the doctrine of States Rights as set forth in the resolutions of '98 and the report of '99, and declares that he is not without hope that the present difficulties may be adjusted, though he exclaims, by way of parenthesis, "Let New-England and Western New-York be sloughed off."

"A Confederacy, composed of the remaining States," he says, "can arrange terms under which they can live harmoniously and happily together; and now that the Union is disrupted, we should avail ourselves of this favorable opportunity to commence the work of reconstruction. In commencing and prosecuting this important work, we must look to our security, the protection of our institutions, and our domestic peace. Let the fabric be reared, discarding all rotten and unsound material, and exhibiting an ordinary share of prudence and wisdom in its fabrication, and there is but little reason to doubt that it can be constructed upon fair and satisfactory terms, and the rights and interests, the institutions and honor of all its members, can be satisfactorily secured. We can form such a Confederacy as will draw to it the affections and sympathies of its citizens, thereby securing for it a foundation on which it can rest in safety. Such is my plan for relief from the difficulties, the perplexities and the complications which now environ us, and I present it for the consideration of my countrymen. Every consideration of duty to ourselves and those who are to succeed us, *demands that the controversy shall be settled finally. It can be no longer delayed.*"

The excellence of Norfolk as a harbor is hinted at, and the great advantages which would accrue to Virginia by opening direct trade with Europe are briefly sketched, and then Gov. LETCHER leaves the subject to the Legislature.

LETTER FROM A. BELMONT, ESQ., TO JOHN FORSYTH, OF MOBILE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of 8th inst. reached me a few days ago, but I was prevented by indisposition from replying to it before.

It was very gratifying that you should have deemed my last letter to you of sufficient import to give it a place in your journal, but I regret deeply that so far from advocating the policy or coöperation and deliberate united action by the Southern States, for which I appealed to your support, I find your paper as warmly and uncompromisingly for immediate and unconditional secession as ever YANCEY has been. When we Douglas men of the North stood by our colors against the combined onslaughts of the Black Republicans and the Administration, we were upheld in our struggles by the consciousness that we were fighting the battle of the Union and the Constitution against *fanaticism North*, and sectionalism *South*. We fought to the last and hopefully to the end, because we trusted that our friends at the South would never forsake that glorious cause even in defeat, which our noble banner-bearer so fearlessly defended during the canvass in every Northern and Southern State. DOUGLAS declared repeatedly, in that memorable campaign, that the election of Mr. LINCOLN was not, in his judgment, a justifiable ground for secession. How do those stand now before the country, who, after having been the most prominent instruments of his nomination, adhered to him after those declarations, and now, because he is defeated, forsake the Union-loving principles which were the main hold he had upon the American people?

I know that the Disunionists at the South taunt those who counsel the more *wise, efficient and patriotic* course of seeking redress within the Union, by calling them "Submissionists," but I for one would most certainly rather submit to the Constitutional election of an opponent than to the terrorism conjured up by a faction, whose treasonable designs my best efforts had been exerted to defeat. Both Mr. BELL and Mr. DOUGLAS have, since the election, spoken out warmly and manfully for the Union. Their adherents at the North and in the Middle States are proud and rejoiced at the stand these statesmen have taken; but how can four friends in the Cotton States reconcile their action of to-day with their professions of only a few months back?

I have read with great attention the leader from your paper, which you sent me, but I am sorry to say that I cannot in any way coincide with your views. I do not, and never will believe that LINCOLN'S election is an evidence of the overwhelming Anti-Slavery feeling at the North. The principal battle was fought in our State; had we succeeded here, Mr. LINCOLN could not have been elected.

Now, it is well known that until within one short fortnight of the election we were hopelessly divided, with the whole power of the Administration against us. Disorganized and wholly without means for even the most essential expenses of a campaign, we were forced into a fusion on the very eve of battle. With no earthly possibility of electing either of our three candidates, with a hasty and very incomplete organization, with the baneful influences of the October elections in Pennsylvania, Maine, and Indiana, brought about by the treachery of the Administration against us, with a great want of the necessary pecuniary means (the whole sum raised for the fusion ticket did not amount to $50,000, all told,) with all these difficulties against us, what did we do? Why, we polled 317,000 votes in our State for the fusion ticket, 30,000 more votes than were ever given heretofore by the united Democratic Party, when we gave the State to PIERCE by 23,000 majority. In a vote of 700,000 a change of 26,000 votes, say less than 4 per cent., would have given us the State. More than 4 per cent. by far were made up of men who voted for LINCOLN because they were disgusted with the Administration, while thousands and thousands were led into the mistake of voting with the Republicans, though not holding *one single* principle in common with them, because they knew that LINCOLN was the only candidate who could be elected by the people, and considered that the greatest evil which could befall the country would be an election by the House. Hundreds of men holding sound principles on the constitutional rights of the South were to my certain knowledge led into that fatal mistake. They had been told by a distinguished Senator from one of the Cotton States, as late as last May, in a speech delivered in the halls of Congress, and sent in hundred thousands over the country, that Mr. LINCOLN had proved himself in his controversy with DOUGLAS, in 1858, a very conservative and unobjectionable man to the South as compared with the latter. Why should they not now vote for him and so prevent the terrible excitement and prostration of all material interests which a contested election in Congress, dragged on until next March, would inevitably bring upon the country?

I have had to fight these arguments over and over again before the election, and meet daily with men who confess the error they have been led into, and almost with tears in their eyes wish they could undo what they helped to do.

No, my dear Sir, the evidence is too clear we owe the election of LINCOLN only to the misrule of the present Administration and to the unfortunate dissensions in our own party.

If, as you say, the public mind at the North had become vitiated by the incendiary preaching of the Abolition Press, there can be on the other hand no denying that a healthy reaction is overtaking us with giant steps. Look at the late scenes in Boston, hitherto the *sanctum sanctorum* of Abolitionism; look at their municipal elections. If I only could have you here for a few days I am sure you would be convinced and agree with me, that the surest redress for the South is within the Union.

The ball is in motion, and nothing can stop it except the inconsiderate and hasty action of the South herself. If it has taken the Abolition press and pulpit forty years to poison a portion of the public mind at the North, do we ask you too much by entreating you to give us only three months in order to remedy this evil? Mr. TOOMBS himself proposes now that Georgia should not secede from the Union until the 3d of March, and I certainly think that nobody can be charged with lukewarmness in the South following his advice.

If Georgia and Alabama will leave South Carolina to pursue her own mad career alone, and declare in Convention that they will secede on the 3d of March, unless their right in the Territories are guaranteed to them under the Constitution and the Personal Liberty bills of some of the Northern States are repealed, I have a strong hope that we may save the Union and place Southern rights on a sound and lasting footing.

I know that powerful agencies among the Republican leaders in our State and elsewhere are now at work, which look to that end. WEED is out boldly and fearlessly for such a policy, and I have every reason to believe that he will ere long be powerfully supported.

Now, one more point which I cannot leave unnoticed in the article which you send me, and then I will not bore you any longer.

You charge the desire for concessions on the part of the North to mercenary motives. I think this is unkind to your friends, and certainly unfair as regards my own State and city. We are actuated by principles of right and justice, but above all soars the warm and undying attachment to the Union, which with me and all those who unite in my efforts for the good cause is unsullied by one mean or sordid motive. If it were otherwise, and if we did only look to our own material interests and those of our City, we should not deplore the dissolution of this Union. New-York in such a catastrophe would cut loose from the puritanical East and her protective tariff, and without linking her fortunes with our very kind but somewhat exacting Southern friends, she would open her magnificent port to the Commerce of the world. What Venice was once, on the sluggish Lagune of the small Adriatic, New-York would ere long be to the two hemispheres, proudly resting on the bosom of the broad Atlantic, and I am afraid sadly interfering with the brilliant but fallacious hopes of the Palmetto and Crescent cities.

I prefer, however, to leave to my children, instead of the gilded prospects of New-York merchant princes, the more enviable title of American citizens; and so long as God spares my life, I shall not falter in my efforts to preserve to them that heritage.

Yours, very truly,
AUGUST BELMONT.

To Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, Mobile, Ala.

MORE COURAGE AND COMMON SENSE IN GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 31, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: By some oversight I did not receive yours of the 24th inst. until this morning. As I am about leaving the city, I have but a moment to reply to it.

At all times reluctant to engage in active politics, I am especially so when differing with valued private and political friends, and I regret exceedingly that those of our citizens who have honored me had not selected some other to represent their views. Upon such an emergency, however, I do not feel at liberty to decline the use of my name for any honorable purpose which a respectable portion of my fellow-citizens think proper to make of it. I therefore accept the nomination, with thanks for the confidence which it seems to imply.

In relation to the policy to be pursued by the Convention, I have time to say but little, and no inclination to say much. Let the Convention settle that policy *after a free interchange of views and calm deliberation*. In the performance of these duties, I shall probably be relieved from any embarrassment, as my recession friends assure me that there is no *danger* of my election.

I don't think the Convention will see anything inviting in the hasty action of our sister State. Had Carolina postponed the operation of her Ordinance for a time (if pass it *immediately* she must), she might probably have avoided all that embarrassment and excitement by which she is now beset. But under excitement, she rashly "pulled down the temple of liberty," before providing for any other. A temple without which her own PINCKNEY told her that "Carolina must soon fall." A temple without which, her own RUTLEDGE told her, "the sun of American independence must soon set!" Let Georgia at least act with that dignity which becomes the responsibility of her position. Something, and something *significant and effectual must be done—this all admit.* But what we do should be prepared with calmness and executed with firmness. If we have to leave the Union, let us at least endeavor to leave it *in peace*. By hostile collision we can gain nothing, and might lose everything. We can gain no *honor*, for in any event, the scorn and contempt of the civilized world would be heaped upon us!

The great difficulty in the way of *an effectual accommodation* is, that many of our leading men *don't wish it*. Our Government is too Republican—too free and too *weak* for them, because they will not obey and submit to it! Their minds filled with visions of strong and splendid Governments, with the whole country glistening with bayonets, and glittering with armor and epaulettes, they wish the people *humbled* by being loaded down with taxes, and the toiling millions reduced to the use of meat once a week. They are right in one position at least. *Such a Government would give us peace.* NAPOLEON, with his six hundred thousand men would execute the Fugitive Slave laws, Neutrality laws, Slave-trade laws, and all other laws, *and without submitting them to* juries. He would also collect *plenty* of taxes, *whether received from the Customs or not.* He would also make short work with some of our noisy Conventions and public meetings, and some of our great men would soon find themselves on the way to *Cayenne*. I have no wish for such a Government myself, but if the people want a *strong* Government, because they will not submit to a *weak one*—if they want an *expensive Government*, because they will not pay for a *cheap one*—if they wish to be governed *by force*, because they will not govern themselves, in the name of peace let the will of the people be done! I am only one of them, and will submit to share their destiny. I am a native of the South. All my ties and interests are here—here I have long lived, and here I expect to die.

Yours, very respectfully,
JOHN P. KING.

THE REBELLIOUS STATES.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Charleston correspondent of the *South Carolinian* writes on the 3d:

"Large bodies of workmen are on the islands near Charleston and in the harbor, throwing up ramparts, Cannons are being transported every day. The various military companies are in active service, and those left behind are grumbling because no work has been given to them. It is true that the buoys have been removed, and the lights in the light-houses extinguished. Pilots have declared to me that it is utterly impossible for any ship to enter the harbor in its present condition, even by the aid of a pilot, if the attempt is made at night; and that during the daytime the attempt would be attended with considerable danger. How, then, can any United States cutter attempt to enter the harbor, especially when, during the most difficult part of their passage, they will be flattered by the reception of a salute of 15 guns from Morris' Island. I am informed, but how true it is, is another matter, that no ship can give the fort on Morris' Island its broadside. This is the result of the nature of the channel. In any attempt on the United States men-of-war by the fort on Morris' Island, no danger will be apprehended from Fort Sumter, as it does not command it. We are preparing earnestly for war. In every house that I visit I see sisters and younger brothers molding bullets and slugs for the *soldier* of the families. From some families all the brothers are buckling on their armor and preparing for the fight. In many, the *support* is taken away, or rather voluntarily offers his service to the State. I am sure that there is much *pure patriotism* in the city and State."

The Charleston *Mercury*, of Jan. 5, makes these treasonable utterances:

"That any vessel or vessels will be sent to enter the Charleston harbor, we think not very probable. We have no assurance that Gen. SCOTT and Mr. BUCHANAN, though old, are entirely in their dotage. Still anything may happen in these days of original diplomacy, ingenuous principles, and profound political wisdom. We are now accordingly prepared here for any such accidents. And should the *Harriet Lane*, in any of those unfortunate freaks of fancy to which the sex are proverbially liable, present herself before us, in all the pride of her power, to storm our imaginations, we shall not be so ungallant as to refuse her the warm welcome she courts and challenges. To our friends in Florida we would respectfully pass the word. There are two powerful strongholds and most important points of military offence and defence in Florida—Pensacola and Key-West. The States both of Georgia and of Alabama have wisely taken time by the forelock, and put themselves in possession of such fortresses as lie within their borders, simply because they do not choose that their territories should be occupied, their commerce cut off, and the lives of their people put in jeopardy, by Gen. SCOTT'S, or Mr. BUCHANAN'S despotic theory of the powers and duties of the Executive officer of a consolidated, vulgar mobocracy. They have chosen to ward off violence and outrage by a timely precaution. If anything could tend to demonstrate to the Executive at Washington the folly of attempting the blockading of Southern ports, it would be the late action of Georgia and Alabama in regard to their forts. Yet it is impossible to tell to what extremities folly and desperation may drive men. *In this view, it is important for the people of Florida to reflect that there are, perhaps, no fortresses along our whole Southern coast more important than those of Florida. These forts can command the whole Gulf trade.* And should Mr. BUCHANAN carry out what appears to be his present plan, he certainly must desire to hold possession of these forts. He may thus, with the assistance of war steamers, block up the whole Gulf. *But let Florida hold these forts, and the entire aspect of affairs is changed. Such vessels, in time of war, will have no port of entry, and must be supplied in every way from a very long distance, and that at sea; while the commerce of the North in the Gulf will fall an easy prey to our bold privateers; and California gold will pay all such little expenses on our part.* We leave the matter for the reflection and decision of the people of Florida.

SEIZURE OF THE FORTS AND REVENUE CUTTER BY THE GEORGIANS.

From the Savannah News, Jan. 4.

At 8 o'clock, yesterday morning, the steamer *Sampson* left with detachments for Fort Pulaski. Col. HENRY R. JACKSON, Aid to the Governor, accompanied by Major H. M. DAVENPORT, had preceded the companies, and had demanded of Mr. THOMAS HENNASSAY, keeper of the fort, the keys, which he, having no power to resist, promptly delivered to the authorized agent of the Governor of Georgia. When the boat reached the landing on Cockspur Island, the troops were debarked and marched to the fort, which was taken possession of in pursuance of orders of the Governor of the State, by Col. A. R. LAWTON, commanding officer, Capt. F. S. BARTOW, of the Oglethorpe Light Infantry, acting as second in command. On the passage down the *Sampson* passed the revenue cutter *J. C. Dobbin*, with the United States colors Union down, and the Palmetto flag flying at her peak. Shortly after the arrival of the steamer at Cockspur, a party of gentlemen presented themselves at the fort and made a tender to Col. LAWTON of the cutter, which they had captured, and which was then aground. Col. LAWTON not recognizing the unlawful capture of the *Dobbin*, authorized Capt. SCRIVEN, of the Savannah Volunteer Guards, to take possession of her in the name of the State of Georgia, with instructions to turn her over to the Governor, which he did, as the correspondence in another column will show. The occupation of Fort Pulaski, by authority of the Governor of the State was a prudential measure, designed to guard against the commission of any lawless act by an exasperated people, and at the same time to prevent its occupancy by forces hostile to us, and it will be sustained by our people to any amount of reinforcements necessary to hold it against attack from any quarter.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 3, 1861.

SIR: Capt. JOHN SCRIVEN has this moment handed me a note of this date, in relation to the re-capture of the Revenue-cutter *J. C. Dobbin*, in reply to which, I beg, in the name of the Federal Government, to thank you and further, to state, that I received a letter from the Hon. PHILIP F. THOMAS, Secretary of the Treasury, some fifteen days ago, requesting me, to direct the Captain of said cutter to sail for Baltimore as soon as convenient, and on his arrival to report the same to him (Secretary of the Treasury) in writing, and await his orders, and that in obedience to said instructions, the cutter was ordered and on Saturday last prepared for sea, but was detained by unfavorable winds until last night, when she was taken possession of by parties unknown to me. Under these circumstances, I must ask the favor of you to direct those in charge to allow her to proceed to sea, in compliance with instructions from this office.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,
JOHN BOSTON, Collector.

To His Excellency Gov. JOSEPH E. BROWN, Pulaski House.

PULASKI HOUSE, Jan. 3, 1861.

John Boston, Esq., Collector of the Port of Savannah:

SIR: The Revenue-cutter *J. C. Dobbin*, which was seized by some unauthorized person or persons unknown to me, has, under the order given to me by Col. LAWTON, now in command of Fort Pulaski, to protect Government property against injury, been recaptured, and is now aground near Fort Pulaski. You will please send a revenue boat and take her into your custody to night, and I will have her hauled off to-morrow morning and delivered to you at such place as you may designate. I much regret the lawless seizure of the vessel, and beg leave to assure you that I shall from time to time give such orders as will protect the Custom-house and other property belonging to the Federal Government, till the action of the State is determined by the Convention of her people.

Very respectfully, &c.,
JOSEPH E. BROWN.
PULASKI HOUSE, Jan. 3, 1861.

John Boston, Collector, &c.:

SIR: Your note in reply to my communication of this evening is received, and I have ordered the delivery of the *J. C. Dobbin* to her Captain, with permission to proceed to sea, as you have requested.

Very respectfully, &c.,
JOSEPH E. BROWN.

SENTIMENT OF THE NORTH.

From the Journal of Commerce.

There can be no exaggeration in saying that public sentiment at the North will sustain the Government in protecting the property of the United States wherever it may be found, and in enforcing the legal collection of revenues. Thousands of old Democrats, Bell-and-Everett men, and those who voted the Union ticket at the late Presidential election, *will stand by the honor of the Confederation, so far at least as these points are concerned.* It is apparent, also, that while there is a large class of conservative men at the North, who would not *resist* the quiet secession of Southern States, yet they are capable of taking a decided stand should South Carolina persist in a belligerent course. There is now great reason to fear that she will do so—especially as the Convention Commissioners have returned home dissatisfied with their reception by the President.

MISCELLANEOUS INDICATIONS.

The canvass preceding the election for Delegates to the Louisiana State Convention was very animated. Hon. PIERRE SOULE was especially active as a Co-operation candidate. In the course of an address delivered in New-Orleans on the evening of Jan. 3, he said:

"The partisans of immediate secession and separate State action say we are embarrassed when asked to say what we want;—*they* are not embarrassed, they cannot be, their answer is easily given,—'Let us destroy.' Well, we, the Coöperationists, say, 'Before we destroy, let us look for the elements wherewith to reconstruct.' The essay at independence made by South Carolina to-day will cost twenty-six millions, but it is not that which can frighten the Secessionists; on the contrary, they want immediate separate State action, because there are millions to be spent. See what has been the first step—$500,000 to be spent for uniforms and pistols,—a neat sum to be spent."

The following dispatch from Messrs. HINDMAN and JOHNSON, to their constituents, is published in the Arkansas papers:

To the President and Speaker of the General Assembly of Arkansas:

It is now manifest that the other Cotton States will secede. North Carolina moves towards the same end. The people of the Border States are taking steps to call Conventions. The spirit of the present Congress forbids a reasonable hope of any adequate remedy. We believe it to be our public duty to state our present conviction, WHICH IS THAT IT IS THE IMPERATIVE INTEREST OF THE STATE TO PASS AN ACT calling together a Convention to enable the people of Arkansas to join the COMMON COUNCILS OF THE SOUTH, FOR HER PROTECTION AND FURTHER SAFETY.

R. W. JOHNSON,
T. C. HINDMAN.

Mayor MONROE, of New-Orleans, made the following reply to a message received by telegraph from the President of the Charleston Convention:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 3, 1861.

D. F. JAMISON, President South Carolina Convention, Charleston, S. C.:

New-Orleans fully sympathizes with Charleston in the perils to which she is exposed, and will not fail to support her when the occasion demands action.

JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

The New-Orleans *Delta* quotes the following words from a letter written by the last surviving child of Gen. NAT. GREENE, a venerable lady, now 80 years of age:

"Rather than hear that Fort Moultrie was taken from South Carolina, I would have myself dragged there and sit on the parapet until the last gun was fired."

Gov. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, has cut loose from the Buchanan Democracy, if any such genus can be said to exist at the present time. In his proclamation, naming Jan. 4 as a day for fasting and prayer, he did not hesitate to designate "those who have charge of our national affairs" as being corrupt, and to urge the necessity of petitioning Heaven that our rulers might be endowed with the firmness and decision necessary to control this crisis. At this Col. A. S. GALLUP, who is one of the Governor's Staff, took offence. The appointment of Postmaster in Providence, which he holds from Mr. BUCHANAN, blinds him to all that official's faults, so he felt compelled to resign the position of Aid to a Governor who could speak so disrespectfully of the man who has Postmaster's commissions at his disposal.

LAW COURTS.

Court Calendar—THURSDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 29 to 38, inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1561, 738, 839, 52, 58, 64, 66, 72, 76, 78, 80, 82, 86, 92, 102, 108, 110, 114, 116, 120.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—No calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Same as Wednesday. *Part II.*—Same as Wednesday, and No. 672 added.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 78, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 2967, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120. *Part II.*—Nos. 121, 122, 123, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 132, 133, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

TRIAL OF SELOVER FOR TICKET SWINDLING—VERDICT OF GUILTY.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge LEONARD, the testimony in the case of SELOVER, indicted for ticket-swindling, was resumed.

Garret Vanderspeck, recalled, was cross-examined, and stated that it was Sunday when he tried to get the ticket changed at the pier; he afterwards tried to get his money refunded from Selover, and failing, proceeded to

Captain Hartt, who next testified that he sent for the prisoner; prisoner came to witness' office, when Vanderspeck identified him as the person who had sold the ticket; Capt. Hartt asked Selover if he had sold the ticket, and he said he had. The witness explained that he had employed this mode of getting possession of prisoner for fear that he might secede to New-Jersey, as he had done under like circumstances on a former occasion.

Mr. Sparks, Clerk of the General Sessions, was next called to prove a previous conviction of the prisoner in 1854, for obtaining money under false pretences and emigrant fraud. Defence admitted the conviction, and produced a pardon granted a year after the conviction.

The prosecution rested here, and counsel for defence asked the Court to instruct the Jury to acquit, on the ground that the prosecution had failed to prove one of the most material averments of the indictments, to wit, that the prisoner was not legally authorized to sell the ticket in question.

The District-Attorney stated that the same point was taken at the last Oyer and Terminer, and overruled. The prosecution couldn't be held to prove a negative.

The Court, however, decided otherwise, and consequently attachments were issued against Messrs. Spofford & Tileston, who had disregarded a summons to attend as witnesses, and they were subsequently brought into Court. The District-Attorney was unwilling to proceed against them, but remarked that the higher and more respectable position a man might occupy, the more imperative on him it was to regard the mandates of law, and assist in the suppression of crime.

Paul Spofford next testified that he was part owner of the line of ships on which the passage was engaged by Vanderspeck; he never had seen and did not know the prisoner; he was not authorized to sell tickets for their line. No one but witness and his partner was authorized to employ an agent to sell tickets. A ticket sold by any of the other owners would not be recognized as valid.

Thomas Tileston next testified that he was partner of the last witness, and had never appointed the prisoner as an agent to sell tickets. Prisoner was no agent of the firm at all.

Counsel for defence at this point moved to acquit on the same ground as previously, and the motion was now overruled.

Patrick McNamara testified for the defence; that he was a partner in the firm of E. Collins & Co. Mr. Collins had given a written authority to prisoner to sell tickets. Witness wrote the certificate, and Collins signed it. This was some three months before the sale of the ticket in question. Selover was not satisfied with this, but insisted on witness going to Spofford &

for that purpose when the noise made by the burglar in prying open the store door with a jimmy attracted his attention, and he ran down to learn what was the matter. At sight of him the rogue fled, followed, however, by the clerk and a large crowd of people who responded to the cry of "Stop thief." The fugitive, nevertheless, outstripped all his pursuers, and got away, notwithstanding the fact that Quion drew a pistol and fired at him in hopes of bringing him to a stand-still. Whether the ball hit him did not transpire.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 9.

$2,870	Tenn. St. 6s. '90.	74	60	Reading Railroad..	39
1,000	Georgia St. 6s...	94	200	Mich. Central R....	52⅛
1,000	Missouri St. 6s..	68	300	do.....s30	52⅜
4,000	do.....	67	400	do.....	53
500	Cal. St. 7s.....	88	150	do.....	53⅛
1,000	BrooklynC.W.L 100	⅜	100	do.....b60	53⅜
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s....	91	50	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	14⅛
3,000	Erie 2d M. Ex.'79	97	400	Mich. So.& N.I.G.S.	33⅛
4,000	Hud. R. 3d M. B.	86⅜	50	do.....	33¼
4,000	Harlem 1st M. B.	96¾	315	Panama Railroad..	114
2,000	Harlem 2d M. B.	96⅜	200	Ill. Cen.R.Scrip..s6	75
1,500	Ill. Central R. B.	94¼	100	do....? s7	75
2,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	18	200	do.....	75⅛
1,000	L.E.&W.1st m.b.	62	200	do.....s10	74⅜
45	Metropolitan Bank.	103	200	do.....s15	74⅜
10	Shoe & L. Bank....100		10	do.....b10	75¼
5	Pacific M. S. Co....	88	20	do.....	76
10	do.....	87⅜	50	do.....	75⅝
60	do.....	87	100	Clev. & Pitts. R....	93¾
735	New-Jersey C. R....	110	500	Gal. & Chic. R....	63
250	N. Y. Central R....	77	50	do.....b10	63½
475	do.....	76¾	50	do.....	63¼
300	do.....	76⅝	50	do.....b10	63⅜
10	do.....	76⅜	350	do.....	63⅝
200	do.....s8	76⅞	200	do.....b60	63⅞
100	do.....	77	1000	Clev. & Tol. R....	32
10	Erie Railroad.....	36	100	do.....	32⅛
335	do.....	35	950	do.....	32¼
200	do.....s6	34⅜	200	do.....s10	32⅜
100	do.....s10	34⅜	200	do.....s15	32⅜
150	do.....s60	33	100	do.....	32⅝
225	Hudson River R....	45⅜	50	do.....	32⅝
200	do.....	45	200	Chi. & R. I. R....	53
125	Harlem Railroad...	15	50	do.....s10	53
100	do.....s15	14⅞	450	do.....	53⅛
100	do.....s15	14⅞	200	do.....	53⅜
200	do.....s15	15	50	do.....b60	53¾
200	Harlem R. Pref'd..	37	50	Chi., Bur. & Q. R..	67

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U.S. 6s, '68, Cou.	100	50	Hudson River R....	45¼
1,000	Vir. State 6s.....	76⅛	300	Harlem R.....s30	15
1,000	do.....	76	100	do.....	15
5,000	Missouri St. 6s..	67	300	do.....	15⅛
9 000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	75	200	Reading R.....opg	39¼
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	94	7	N. H. & Hart. R....	135
2,000	Mich.So.S F.Bds	75	50	M. S. & N.In.G.Stk.	33⅜
1,000	Hud.R.3d Mtg.Bs	86	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	75
1,000	do. do. Mtg.Bs	85¾	100	Gal. & Chi. R.....	63¾
1,000	Gal.&C.2dMtg.Bs	92	150	do.....	63⅞
20	Bank of America..	106⅜	350	do.....	63¾
10	Bk. of St. of N. Y.	91¼	100	Cleve. & Tol. R..s10	32
15	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	85	600	do.....	32½
20	Pacific M. S. Co....	87¼	100	Chi. & Rock Isl'd R	53⅛
300	N.Y. Central R....	76¾	50	do.....b30	53¼
270	do.....	76⅝	500	do.....	53
20	Erie Railroad.....	36	25	Chio..Buri. & Q. R.	67
100	Mich. Central R....	53⅛	50	do.....s5	67
100	do.....	53⅜			

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9—P. M.

THE COMMERCE OF THE PORT OF NEW-YORK for the calendar year 1860 is now made complete by the Custom-house returns rendered this afternoon, for the last month; and we present the whole in one view, according to our usual custom. So far as the total Import entries of the year campare with 1859, there is not much to remark upon in the resulting difference; but taking the relative amount of Foreign merchandise—exclusive of Bullion—actually marketed during the year, the *decrease* is shown to be $18,460,000. This difference is, of course, made larger than it otherwise would have been by the political and money troubles through November and December, which, by paralyzing the regular course of trade, threw the bulk of the new importations into the Bonded Warehouses, to await a better market. On the other side of the account we have an uninterrupted *increase* in the Exports of Domestic Produce, the total being the largest ever reported from New-York, and $35,539,000 over last year. In this view of the relative Import and Export movement, it is not difficult to understand the *reduced* remittances made to the Old World in Bullion, by $27,524,000, nor the recent addition of $6,174,000 to our receipts of Gold from Europe, direct at New-York, exclusive of $1,475,000 entered at Boston, but for New-York account.

The following are the figures of the annual value of Foreign merchandise actually marketed at New-York for five years. It will be noticed that the amount for 1860 is $15,637,000 less than the sum total entered at this port, the difference passing into Bonded Warehouse:

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE MARKET AT NEW-YORK.

1860	$213,771,000	1857	$186,856,000
1859	232,231,000	1856	200,117,000
1858	162,468,000		

Before proceeding with our general summary for the year, we present the Custom-house figures of the trade for the month of December. The import entries, exclusive of Specie, were:

In dutiable goods, consumption direct	$5,374,246
Dutiable goods, warehoused	7,566,147
Free Goods	2,138,579
Total entries, Dec., 1860	$15,078,972
Same in Dec., 1859	18,723,754
Decrease this season	$3,644,782

There was also entered during the month Foreign Gold and Silver of the value of $6,174,061. The amount of goods of the previous importation withdrawn from Bond is $1,246,203, or less by $6,319,944 than went into Bond during the month.

The Exports of the month of December from the port of New-York, were:

In Domestic Produce	$10,611,945
Foreign Goods reëxported	930,819
Specie	202,401
Total decreases December, 1860	$11,745,165

Against December, 1859:

In Domestic Produce	$6,382,172	
Foreign Goods reëxported	723,099	
Specie	2,062,129	$9,167,400
Increase in Dec., 1860		$2,577,765

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1860. From Jan. 1.	1859. From Jan. 1.
January	$21,528,000	$19,377,000
February	19,166,000	18,756,000
March	23,495,000	20,739,000
April	16,922,000	22,153,000
May	16,797,000	23,430,000
June	19,123,000	23,584,000
July	24,817,000	27,111,000
August	25,798,000	24,301,000
September	16,005,000	16,459,000
October	15,703,000	12,987,000
November	14,974,000	14,728,000
December	15,079,000	18,724,000
Total Foreign Goods	$229,407,000	$242,349,000
Foreign Specie	8,990,000	2,816,000
Together	$237,397,000	$245,165,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1860. From Jan. 1.	1859. From Jan. 1.
January	$5,299,000	$3,762,000
February	5,699,000	3,284,000
March	6,999,000	5,378,000
April	6,639,000	5,951,000
May	5,812,000	5,181,000
June	8,308,000	4,880,000
July	7,525,000	4,938,000
August	8,013,000	5,151,000
September	9,321,000	4,947,000
October	10,067,000	4,753,000
November	11,263,000	5,324,000
December	10,612,000	6,382,000
Total year 1860	$95,468,000	$59,929,000
Foreign reëxported	8,023,000	8,051,000
Together	$103,553,000	$67,980,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1860. From Jan. 1.	1859. From Jan. 1.
January	854,000	2,306,000
February	977,000	2,371,000
March	2,382,000	3,343,000
April	2,996,000	6,259,000
May	5,530,000	11,421,000
June	8,842,000	7,497,600
July	6,564,000	10,051,000
August	7,455,000	6,410,600
September	3,758,000	8,268,000
October	2,106,000	5,344,000
November	525,000	4,383,000
December	202,000	2,062,000
Total year 1860	$42,191,000	$69,715,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—CALENDAR YEAR.

	1860. From Jan. 1.	1859. From Jan. 1.
Domestic Produce	$95,468,000	$59,929,000
Foreign reëxported	8,023,000	8,051,000
Specie	42,191,000	69,715,000
Total	$145,682,000	$137,695,000
Increase in 1860		$8,042,000
Increase in Domestic Produce alone		$35,601,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1860. From Jan. 1.	1859. From Jan. 1.
January	3,899,166	3,478,471
February	3,378,643	3,328,688
March	3,477,545	3,164,011
April	2,444,267	3,212,060
May	2,466,462	3,014,520
June	2,724,193	3,314,429
July	4,504,066	4,851,246
August	4,496,245	4,243,010
September	3,038,803	2,908,509
October	2,632,078	2,318,750
November	1794,748	2,157,154
December	1,171,862	2,843,388
Total year 1860	$36,029,476	$38,834,242

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1860. From Jan. 1.		1859. From Jan. 1.	
Jan. 10	$1,788,666	Jan. 12	$1,384,664
Jan. 24	1,760,682	Jan. 28	1,210,713
Feb. 10	1,476,625	Feb. 12	1,319 924
Feb. 26	1,393,579	Feb. 27	1,287,967
Feb. 29	382,503	March 13	920,177
March 11	1,198,711	March 29	1,032,314
March 14	147,000	April 13	1,404,029
March 25	898,730	April 25	1,723,352
March 29	156,110	May 14	1,483,426
April 10	1,146,211	May 26	1,938,699
April 27	1,455,337	June 13	1,529,599
May 12	1,251,177	June 26	2,041,237
May 28	1,519,703	July 12	1,741,879
June 18	1,385,652	July 27	2,145,000
June 26	1,541,580	Aug. 11	1,863,333
July 12	1,514.884	Aug. 27	2,126,333
July 23	673,200	Sept. 12	2,046,002
Aug. 2	988,678	Sept. 26	2,043,363
Aug. 13	1,003,381	Oct. 17	1,883,670
Aug. 23	796,833	Oct. 25	1,871,550
Sept. 2	934,533	Nov. 10	1,568,107
Sept. 12	791,661	Nov. 28	1,721,343
Sept. 23	1,202,657	Dec. 12	1,865,429
Oct. 14	870,157	Dec. 24	1,408,234
Oct. 20	992,484	Total	$39,560,698
Oct. 23	810,225		
Nov. 2	1,241,939		
Nov. 14	911,620		
Nov. 26	1,087,071		
Dec. 3	822,419		
Dec. 14	1,083,213		
Dec. 25	1,226,219		
Total	$34,464,509		

The very unsettled reports from Washington in the morning papers were construed unfavorably by the sellers of Stocks, on speculation, this morning, and an additional average decline of 1@1½ ₱ cent. was made on most of the Railway list, and also on some of the State Securities. The aggregate business done was not large, but there is a more decided infusion of seller's options, 10@15@30 days on the calculation of a further fall. The operators for the rise, some of whom made a good turn by selling out on last week's rise, were buyers to-day to a partial extent, though apparently disposed to let the market take its downward course on the fresh *short* contracts now being put out by the other party. New-York Central dropped to 76¾@⅞ on the first call of the list at the early Board, and soon after rallied to 77@77⅛ ₱ cent., but returning to 76¾ in the afternoon on the telegraphic dispatches in the afternoon papers. Erie, Hudson and the Western shares were also about 1₱ cent. lower than yesterday afternoon, and Missouri State Sixes manifested the same weakness, selling at 67, ex-dividend, while Virginias, Tennessees, &c., were comparatively steady. The Railway mortgages also maintain comparative steadiness, and, since the fall of interest on prime paper, some of the private Money lenders are disposed to invest in the leading mortgages of the trunk lines, as well as in some of the State securities. Panama was done at 114, ex-dividend, a fall of 2 ₱ cent., and Pacific Mail fell off to 87½ ₱ cent. The dealings, late in the afternoon, were lower on New-York Central than at the Board, the price finally closing 76½ ₱ cent.; Erie was firmer, 36 ₱ cent.; Toledo lower, 31¾@¼; other shares about the same as on the last printed sales.

There is nothing doing in Bankers' Exchange on London since the closing of the Boston steamer mail yesterday afternoon. The rates closed firm, 104½@105½ ₱ cent. In Money, we hear of a few sales of very prime paper, outside of Bank, at Bank rate, and others at 8@9 ₱ cent. The new 12 ₱ cent. Treasury Bills are less firm to-day, at 102½ ₱ cent.

An incident highly creditable, in these embarassed times, to the Book Trade of the country, transpired day before yesterday at the Bank of New-York, where, out of 105 notes, the proceeds of the September Trade Sale of Messrs. GEORGE A. LEAVITT & Co., amounting to $93,000, from all sections of the country, including the extreme South and distant West, the whole amount was promptly paid, and all but two of the notes without aid, extension or assistance from the indorsers.

The Message of Gov. DENNISON thus states the Public Debt of Ohio:

Foreign debt	$13,973,023
Domestic debt	277.210
Irreducable debt	2,677,600
Total debt	$16,927,834

The foreign debt is composed of the following items:

6 per cents. due in 1860	$6,413,325
6 per cents. due in 1870	2,183,531
6 per cents. due in 1875	1,600,000
6 per cents. due in 1886	2,400 000
6 per cents. due in 1861 (temporary loan)	350.000
5 per cents. due in 1865	1,025,000
Stocks due in 1856, not bearing interest	1,166
Total foreign debt	$13,973,023

The Governor remarks on this subject:

"The levy for the year 1861 for the payment of the interest and the gradual reduction of the public debt is one and four-tenths of a mill on the dollar. The same levy continued would result in the reduction of the public debt, in January 1871, to the sum of $11,670,392 20. The amount to be raised in the meantime to meet the accruing interest and principal of the debt by taxation—all the other sources of the sinking fund being nearly exhausted—would be $9,760,093 54, making the sums paid to Jan. 1, 1871, and to be paid thereafter on the principal of the debt, $21,430,465 74.

Instead of adhering to this mode of paying the public debt, the Auditor proposes an addition of six-tenths of a mill on the dollar to the present levy, making the entire levy two mills on the dollar, which will provide a sufficient sum to meet the accruing interest, and those portions of the principal of the debt maturing prior to, and on the first day of January, 1871, leaving then only $4.000,000 of the debt unpaid.

Under this plan the amount of principal paid from Jan. 1, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1871, would be	$9,897,241 20
The interest paid during the same period would be	5,676,233 50
Making a total paid on principal and interest	$15,573,474 70
Adding to this the principal of the debt remaining unpaid January, 1871	4,000,000 00
And the total amount paid to January, 1871, and to be paid thereafter would be	$19,573,474 70

This is $1,856,991 94 less than would have to be paid under the present system prior to, and on the 1st of January, 1871."

The Illinois Central Company's statement for December is as follows:

LAND DEPARTMENT.

11.070.85 acres land sold for	$151,168 12
71,287.22 acres land sold during year	1,137,547 40
1,237,260.55 acres land sold previously	15,735,637 02
1,308.547.77 Total	$16,873,384 42
Construction Bonds canceled in Dec....	$44,500 00
Construction Bonds canceled previously	1.727,000 00
Total Bonds canceled	$1,771,500 00
Total cash receipts in December	$84,331 30
Total cash and Bonds rec'd during year	780,097 37
Total cash and Bds. rec. to Dec. 31, 1860	4,195,398 02

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Traffic for December, 1860	$227,858 24
Traffic for December, 1859	198,285 35
Increase	$29,572 89
Traffic for the year 1860	$2,725,939 35
Traffic for the year 1859	2,114,448 98
Increase	$611,490 37

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad for the month of December, 1860, compared with its earnings for the corresponding month of the previous year:

	Earnings.
December, 1860	$37,520 23
December, 1859	45,221 29
Decrease	$7,701 06

The traffic of the Illinois Central the first week of January was:

1861	$72,750 55
1860	43,856 54
Increase	$28,894 01

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 8 pkgs. Ashes, 6,517 bbls. Flour, 30,284 bushels Wheat, 10,600 bushels Corn, 300 bushels Rye, 6,800 bushels Oats, 600 bushels Malt, 148 pkgs. Provisions, and 534 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue inactive at $5 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 767 bbls., including 511 bbls. Pots and 256 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Rio has been in good request, and 2,800 bags have been reported sold at 11c.@12¾c., ₱ lb. Other kinds have been rather quiet, yet steady.

COTTON—Is active and buoyant, including Middling Upland at 12¾c.@13c.; do. Gulfs at 13¼c.@13¼c.; other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb. The reported sales amount to 3,000 bales.

FISH—Mackerel are in some request, including large No. 1, at $13 50@$14; and do. No. 2 at $9 50 ₱ bbl. All other kinds are neglected.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more sought after to-day, especially by shippers, at a firmer, though not quotably higher, prices. We have heard of sales of 13,850 bbls., including superfine State at $5 25@$5 35, chiefly at $5 25@$5 30; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 45@$5 60, chiefly at $5 50@5 55; superfine Western at $5 25@$5 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 50@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 60@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio at $5 6[illegible]@[illegible] 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@$5 85 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 25	@$5 35
Extra State	5 45	@ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 25	@ 5 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 50	@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 60	@ 6 30
Inf6ior Extra Ohio	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd..	5 75	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 90	@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Genesee	5 85	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 85	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is in fair request at former prices. Sales, since our last, of 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $5 70@$6 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is in demand, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 60@$7 25 ₱ bbl.; sales 310 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 30@$4 15 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive at $3 10 for Jersey, and $3 50@$3 55 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand, mainly for export, at full prices. Sales have been reported of 96,000 bushels, including White Canada at $1 55; Canada Club, in store, at $1 29¾; white Western, part at $1 50; red Western, in store and afloat, at $1 36@$1 38; Milwaukee Club at $1 28@$1 30; Chicago Spring, at $1 18@$1 23; and red State at $1 33, ₱ bush. Corn has been more sought after, and it closes buoyantly. The reported sales add up 80,000 bushels, at 68c.@70c., chiefly at 69c.@70c. for sound mixed Western, in store and afloat, and 72c.@73c. for new white Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet at 75c.@76c., ₱ bushel. Barley rules has not varied. Oats are in demand including Canada at 36c.@36½c.; Western at 36½c.@36¾c., and State at 36½c.@37c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 400 bales North River, at 85c.@90c. 30c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Are attracting more attention, including prime Buenos Ayres, at 22c.; and Rio Grande, at 20½c.@21c. ₱ lb. Available stock of all kinds, 226,000, against 187,000 same time last year.

HOPS—New continue plenty and heavy, at 24c.@30c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in demand, for future delivery, at $19 cash, and $21, 6 months' credit, ₱ ton.

MOLASSES—New Orleans is in request, chiefly at 34c.@38c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—A limited inquiry prevails for Crude Sperm at $1 40; Crude Whale at 48c.@52c.; and Linseed at 48c.@50c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds were particularly neglected. The New-Bedford *Whalemen's Shipping List* has published its usual annual statement of the Whale Fishery for the year 1860. It says: "The year commenced with no flattering prospects, nor has its success exceeded the moderate anticipations which were entertained. The whole number of vessels employed in the American whale fishery on the 1st of January, 1861, 514 against 569 on the 1st of January, 1860, showing a diminution of 55 vessels, and an aggregate of 18,803 tons. The imports of Sperm Oil amount to 73,708 bbls.; of Whale Oil, 140,205 bbls., and of Whalebone 1,337,650 lbs. Six ships have been fitted from this port the last year for Davis' Straits—three from New-Bedford and three from Fairhaven, whose success remains to be proved. Of the Northern fleet only two ships have been lost—the *George and Mary*, of New-London, wrecked in Ochotsk Sea, June 7, and the *Paulina*, of this port, lost in a gale of wind off Lahaina, Nov. 15. We cannot now estimate the imports of oil for the current year. But while we think Sperm Oil will come fully up to that of the past year, Whale must fall short. The number of vessels employed in the right whaling business will be considerably diminished this year. Many of the largest will be withdrawn and put into the freighting business, while others, which need heavy repairs, will be sold and broken up. The imports of 1859 were, Sperm Oil, 91,408 bbls.; Whale Oil, 190,411 bbls., and of Whalebone, 1,923,850 lbs., showing a falling off the past year of 17,700 bbls. Sperm, 50,406 do. Whale Oil, and 536,200 lbs. Bone. The average prices, during the past year, have been: For Sperm Oil, $1 41¾; Whale Oil, 49½c. ₱ gallon. Whalebone—Northern, 80 1-5th cents; and South Sea, 73¾c. ₱ lb. The exports of Oil and Bone, for the year, have been as follows: Sperm Oil, 32,792 bbls.; Whale Oil, 13,007 bbls.; and of Whalebone, 911,226 lbs.; showing a falling off in the export of Sperm, from 1859, 19,415 bbls., and in Whalebone 796,703 lbs., and an excess in Whale Oil of 4,828 bbls. The news from the Northern Whaling Fleet, the last season, is very discouraging. During the season of 1860 about 140 American ships cruised north, including Kodiak, Arctic and Ochotsk Seas. From the information received it does not appear that their average catch will reach 600 bbls., the lowest average since the whaling business was pursued in these seas, according to the number of ships."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive, sales having been confined to 250 bbls., including New Mess at $16 75, and New Prime at $13 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are heavy and drooping, including Hams at 8c.@8¾c., and Shoulders at 5¾c.@6c. ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive, chiefly at 9c.@9½c. ₱ lb. A moderate inquiry prevails for dressed Hogs at 6½c.@7c., chiefly within the range, ₱ lb. Live Hogs are in rather limited request, at 5½c.@5¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is in fair demand at steady rates; sales of 300 tierces and bbls. at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Beef unchanged. Sales 200 bbls. at $8 50@$10 for repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 for extra Western Mess; $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $15@$17 ₱ tc. Hams $11 50@$14 ₱ bbl. Butter is in slack request at 15c.@20c. for State, and 10c.@15c. for Western ₱ lb. Cheese continues quiet, at 9c.@10¾c. ₱ lb

RICE—Sales have been reported since our last of 370 tcs., in lots, part for export, at $3 50@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 500 bbls., in lots, mainly at 20c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—Have been more active, but at irregular rates. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 10¾d.@11¾d.; Corn, 10½d.@11d. ₱ bushel; Cotton, ⅜d@13-32d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 3s. 3d. ₱ 310 lbs. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For London—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@12¾d. ₱ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: bark, 344 tons, to Liverpool, Flour, at 3s. 6d. and Heavy Goods, 37s. 6d.; Br. bark *Legatus*, to London, Flour, 3s. 6d., and Wheat, 12¾d., in bulk; a Pruss. bark, 20,000 bush. Wheat, to London, 12¾d., in bulk; a brig to Bristol, E., Flour, 3s. 6d, and Wheat, 12d., in bulk; a Br. bark, 16,000 bush. Wheat, to Cork and a market, 12¼d., in bulk; a Br. brig, 14,000 bush. Corn, same voyage, 12¾d., in bulk; a Br. brig, same, 13d. for Wheat, and a proportionate price for Corn; a Pruss. bark, 12,000 bush. Corn to Cork for orders to a port in Great Britain, 12l.; a Tern. schooner, 339tons, to Gottenburg, Cotton 1c. and heavy goods $12; a schooner, 180 tons, to Gibraltar, Malaga and back, $2,000; a bark, 446 tons, to Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $19; one, 399 tons, to Montevideo, privilege of Buenos Ayres, about $5,000; a brig, 288 tons, to Curacoa, thence to Cienfuegos, with Salt, $1,000, thence to New-York, Sugar 59c., vessel paying port charges; a bark, from Wilmington, N. C., to Porto Rico and back to New-York, Sugar 45c. and Molasses $3; one, 150 tons, to Coast of Africa and back; a brig, 250 tons, and a schooner, 150 tons, to south side of Cuba and back; a bark, 250 tons, and a brig, 200 tons, to a Windward Island, on terms not made public.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1861.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Jan. 9, 1861, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

The market is more active, and the home demand shows decided improvement, but without any increase in prices; and we believe it must be conceded that any advance on present rates is out of the question. The general inquiry of buyers is for good sound sweet Butter at from 15c. to 17c., and buyers of really fine dairies at 19c. and 20c. are few and far between. This is owing to the almost entire cessation of the Southern trade, which at this season of the year is usually the outlet for most of the best dairies our State can produce, and which has enabled farmers to realize 18c. to 20c. in the country for their Butter, no matter how low the range on medium grades may have been here. Our fancy grocers pick off the fresh ends at 20c. to 22c., leaving the early-made without buyers, except at 16c. to 17c. We have but little over two and a half months to work off last year's make of Butter, and many months must elapse before Southern trade resumes its natural course, if ever. The advices from England are not such as to stimulate large shipments. The margin is small, and shippers offer lower rates than the home trade. Below we give the exports of a few of the leading articles of Produce, as compiled by the *Journal of Commerce* from the Custom-house returns of the past three years, by which it will be seen that Butter and Cheese have been shipped the past year to a remarkable extent, and far greater than ever known before, and with the usual outlet for Butter open, would have had the effect to advance prices materially. But with no prospect of anything but a local trade, and a moderate amount that will be shipped to England at a low rate of cost, (and which, if left on our market here, would have eventually to be sold for grease,) we would urge upon our farmers to sell their Butter *now*, believing their interests will be best served by so doing. Our quotations fairly cover selling rates, from which we do not believe the market will vary till new Butter comes in.

EXPORTS FROM NEW-YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Wheat, bushels	3,286,461	297,587	13,338,039
Hops, bales	3,055	343	32,641
Butter, lbs	1,808,157	2,494,650	10,987,495
Cheese, lbs	6,589,100	9,287,498	23,252,712
Lard, lbs	12,684,160	11,015,412	1,888,678
Tallow, lbs	1,563,292	3,405,535	14,485,969

Orange County, pails, fine, ₱ lb	22	@	25
Fine State Dairy, firkins, ₱ lb	18	@	20
Fair State Dairy, firkins	15	@	17
Fine State Dairy, half-firkin tubs	18	@	20
Fair State Dairy, half-firkin tubs	15	@	17
Welsh tubs, fine State	16	@	18
Welsh tubs, fair State	14	@	15
Western Reserve, fine	14	@	15
Western Reserve, fair	10	@	12
Ohio, common to good	10	@	12
Illinois and Indiana	11	@	13
Canada	12	@	15
Store-Packed, ₱ lb	10	@	12

CHEESE.

The advices from England are encouraging, and the export demand is more active. Home trade light. English dairy is being shipped experimentally. The demand here is hardly worth noticing.

Fine State, ₱ lb	10½	@	11
Fair State, ₱ lb	7	@	9
Ohio, fine, ₱ lb	9	@	9½
Ohio, fair, ₱ lb	6	@	8
English Dairy, Conn., new, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Pineapple, ₱ lb	14	@	—
English Dairy, Ohio, ₱ lb	9	@	11

EGGS

Are unchanged.

Lime Eggs, ₱ dozen	16	@	17½
State, Jersey and Long Island, ₱ dozen.	20	@	—
Ohio, ₱ dozen	29	@	—

BEANS

Of prime quality sell readily at our quotations:

Small Pea, prime, ₱ bushel	$1 40	@$1 45	
Medium, ₱ bushel	1 30	@ 1 45	
Marrow, ₱ bushel	1 50	@ 1 75	
Kidney, ₱ busnel	1 75	@ 2 00	
Red, ₱ bushel	2 00	@ 2 25	
China, ₱ bushel	1 50	@ 2 00	

DRIED FRUITS.

We know of no article of produce more inactive than Dried Apples. A few small sales are made at 4c. @4¾c., but no sales of any amount can be made at these figures. Other Dried Fruits are unchanged in prices, but dull.

Dried Apples, State, ₱ lb	4	@	—
Dried Apples, New Southern, ₱ lb	2	@	3
Dried Peaches, Virginia, peeled, ₱ lb.	8	@	13
Dried Peaches, Georgia, peeled, ₱ lb.	8	@	13
Peaches, unpeeled	4	@	—
Dried Blackberries, Southern, ₱ lb	8	@	9
Dried Raspberries, ₱ lb	—	@	16
Dried Plums, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Dried Cherries, pitted, ₱ lb	—	@	16

GREEN FRUITS.

Apples continue very dull at 135 to $140 ₱ 100 bbls. for mixed lots of Western.

Apples, Fall Pippins, prime, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Apples, Twenty-ounce, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Apples, Gilliflowers, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Apples, Newtown Pippins, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Apples, Greenings, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Apples, Spitzenbergs, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Apples, Russetts, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Apples, Talmon Sweets, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	—
Apples, Baldwins, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	—
Apples, Common, ₱

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 10 1861.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued To-MORROW (Friday) MORNING, in readiness for the mail steamship *Northern Light*, which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—RAREY'S LECTURE ON HORSE-TAMING.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—MAZEPPA—CONJUGAL LESSON—ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PAULINE—TOM NODDY'S SECRET.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LA JOIE DE LA MAISON—LE LAIT D'ANESSE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—BLUEBEARD—PAUL JONES—WHIRLIGIG HALL.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPAULDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS—MANFREDONE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—MAGIC WALL—Evening—SEA OF ICE—WHAT IS IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN—SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No 629 Broadway—CINDERELLA AND HER SISTER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our advices from Charleston are of the most startling character, and indicate most unequivocally the intention of the authorities of South Carolina to precipitate a collision with the Federal Government. The steamship *Star of the West*, which recently left this port with reinforcements for Major ANDERSON, arrived off Charleston Harbor yesterday morning, and, on endeavoring to enter, was fired upon by the South Carolinians on Morris Island, and also from Fort Moultrie. Some twelve or fifteen cannon shots were fired at her—with what effect is not known—when she again put to sea. Subsequently, Lieut. HALL, of Fort Sumter, visited Charleston with a flag of truce, and had an interview with Gov. PICKENS and his Council, which lasted some two hours. The nature of his communication is not known, but it was intimated that it was of the most threatening character. The course to be pursued by the commander of the troops on board the *Star of the West*, is, of course, now a matter of conjecture, but he will probably keep the steamer off the harbor, out of harm's way, until he receives instructions. Meantime a telegram from Norfolk informs us that the *Brooklyn*, which has been in readiness for several days, put to sea last evening with sealed orders, and the supposition is that she has also gone to Charleston. What course will be pursued when she arrives there, remains to be seen.

The Special Message of President BUCHANAN in reference to the present agitated condition of the country, and particularly regarding the recent action of South Carolina, was yesterday sent to Congress. The Message was prepared immediately on the departure of the South Carolina Commissioners from Washington, after their ineffectual endeavor to induce the Administration to surrender the fortifications in Charleston Harbor to the State, and has since been awaiting an opportunity for presentation. The most important feature of the document is in reference to the execution of the Federal laws and the protection of the Federal property. The President says there is no alternative but to collect the revenue at Charleston, and to protect the public property as far as practicable under existing laws. The right and duty to use the military and naval forces against those who illegally assail the Government are clear and indisputable; but he considers the present state of things revolutionary, and beyond Executive control, and throws the whole responsibility of action in the emergency upon Congress, which alone has the power to declare war, or to remove a grievance which might lead to war. He therefore appeals to Congress to take some measures to preserve the Union, and suggests the restoration of the old 36° 30′ Compromise line as calculated to produce a good result. He alleges, as a reason for the delay in sending reinforcements to Major ANDERSON, that such an action would have furnished the pretext, if not the provocation, for aggression on the part of South Carolina, and at the same time admits that had Fort Moultrie been attacked Major ANDERSON could not have held possession more than sixty hours. On the presentation of the Message in the Senate, Mr. SEWARD obtained the floor to express his views in reference to it, which he will probably do to-day. Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, in calling for the reading of the correspondence with the South Carolina Commissioners, animadverted upon the fact that the President had failed to include the last communication of the Commissioners, and had not even announced the fact of their departure from Washington. The communication alluded to was read after considerable objection, by permission of the Senate, and all further discussion of the subject was postponed until to-day. Mr. CRITTENDEN pressed the passage of his compromise resolutions, but the vote was postponed until to-day, as was also consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill. In the House, on motion of Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, the Message was referred to a Special Committee of five, with power to investigate everything pertaining to the present difficulties, and with liberty to send for persons and papers. There was strenuous opposition to the passage of this resolution, but it went through by a vote of 133 against 62. The House subsequently went into Committee of the Whole on the Civil and Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, but rose without definite action, and shortly afterwards adjourned.

The Mississippi Convention yesterday passed the ordinance of secession, though not, as in the case of South Carolina, by a unanimous vote. The ballot stood 84 in favor and 15 against. The secession is to be immediate.

It is now settled beyond controversy that Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, on or before the 4th of March, will resign his seat in the United States Senate, to assume the position of Secretary of State in the incoming Administration. This fact is authoritatively stated by the Albany *Evening Journal*. With regard to Gen. CAMERON there appears to be some doubt yet, though his friends express the fullest confidence that he either has received, or will receive, an appointment, and that he will accept it.

Among the bills introduced in the New-York State Senate, yesterday, was an act to limit the terms of service of officers in the militia, and an act to facilitate the collection of debts against foreign municipal corporations. Mr. HAMMOND gave notice of a bill for arming and equipping the militia. In the Assembly, a message was received from the Governor calling attention to a deficiency in the military stores, and recommending that a suitable appropriation be made to meet any emergency that may arise, to be used under the ordinary restrictions, at the discretion of the Military Department. Mr. ROBINSON gave notice of a bill repealing all the City Railroad bills of last session, and Mr. ARCULARIUS of a bill for the appointment of a Commission to frame a new Charter for this City. Mr. BENEDICT'S resolution, for a sword for Major ANDERSON, was laid on the table. Mr. BENEDICT asked unanimous consent to take up the Senate concurrent resolutions in reference to the same matter, but it was objected to. The Speaker announced the standing committees.

By the arrival of the Pony Express we have later news from the Pacific. Business was suspended in San Francisco on account of the holidays. A destructive ten-days' rain-storm had caused considerable damage in the interior. Our dates from the Sandwich Islands are to Dec. 8.

By the arrival at this port of the *Quaker City* we receive later news from Havana. The *Quaker City* brings about $25,000 in specie. There is little news from Havana. The Slave-trade continues as active as ever, and another capture has been recently effected. Business at Havana still continued paralyzed in consequence of the disturbed condition of affairs in the United States.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday afternoon for the purpose of organizing, by the election of a President, but there was no quorum, and the next meeting was ordered for to-day.

The Board of Education last evening organized by the election of WM. E. CURTIS as President. Mr. ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, the Republican candidate, received 21 votes, and the Board would have been equally divided had Mr. RICHARD WARREN, the colleague of Mr. BENEDICT, appeared and voted with his party. Mr. CURTIS was President of the Board last year. The efficient Clerk, Mr. THOMAS BOESE, was reëlected without a dissenting vote, and the Board elected the Standing Committees.

The weekly statement of the Commissioners of Emigration shows that there were 594 arrivals of emigrants to Jan. 9, being a decrease, compared with the same time last year, of 279; $1,880 was received for commutation of passengers, and balance $3,101 42. There are 1,188 inmates in Ward's Island Institution, which is an increase, over same period last year, of 338.

The new Armory of the Seventh Regiment was thrown open for the inspection of the public yesterday. During the day, and especially in the evening, it was thronged with visitors, who expressed their delight with all its appointments in good set terms.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, the trial of SELOVER for ticket-swindling was continued, and ended in his conviction. In the General Sessions there were several State Prison sentences, and a large number of assault and battery trials. The City Judge announced his determination to discontinue the custom of suspending sentence. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice LEONARD rendered his decision on the merits of the Gridiron case, as involved in the discussion on the motion to continue the injunction pending the action. This opinion goes at length into the subjects of legislative powers and corporate and private rights, only incidentally touched upon in the opinion on the demurrer, published in the TIMES of Tuesday. An attachment has been granted by the United States Circuit Court against JOSEPH THORN, for selling sewing-machines in violation of an injunction issued against him, on the patents owned by the Grover & Baker Sewing-machine Company and the Wheeler & Wilson Company. The attachment was placed in the hands of the United States Marshal, and THORN was taken to Eldridge-street Jail.

The Stock Market was 1 per cent. lower yesterday on the unsettled nature of the Washington and Charleston advices. Money lower on prime paper. Exchange inactive since the Boston steamer. The annual summary of the Foreign Commerce of the port of New-York for the calendar year 1860, which will be found in our Money column, shows an increased Export of Domestic Produce over 1859 of $35,539,000. The amount of Foreign Imports marketed during the year is $18,460,000 less than in 1859.

The demand for the principal kinds of Breadstuffs was more active, especially from shippers, and prices closed in favor of sellers. Cotton was freely purchased at firmer rates. Provisions were quiet, as were also Fish, Candles, Hay, Hops, Metals, Oils, Naval Stores, Tobacco, Hemp, Seeds, Fruit, Foreign Liquors, and Whalebone. A good inquiry prevailed for Groceries and Whisky. Hides, Leather, and Tallow, attracted more attention. The freight engagements were more extensive. There were 510 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets are generally well supplied, hogs being in excess, beeves and milch cows abundant, with rather a short stock of veal and sheep. The total receipts at the various City yards for the week ending yesterday, numbered 4,398 beef cattle; 77 milch cows; 395 veal calves; 5,964 sheep and lambs, and 19,069 live hogs—total, 29,903. At yesterday's general weekly markets, beeves sold at an average decline of ¼c. ℔ lb., estimated dressed weight, prices being affected at this season by the abundance of dressed meats brought in. A few of very best bullocks brought 10¼c.@11c.; good fair animals 9c.@10c., and the poorest 6½c.℔7¼c. Owing to the large proportion of poorer grades, the average of all sales scarcely reached 8¼c. Milch cows were in little request, and prices were no better than last week. Veal calves were scarce and sold at an advance, the first grades readily bringing 7c. ℔ lb., live weight, and a few picked animals 7¼c. Sheep and lambs are also scarce and rates higher; they are selling at prices equivalent to 4c.@6c. ℔ lb., live weight. Live hogs are in very large supply, and the market is overstocked. Prices are at least ¼c. ℔ lb., live weight, lower; and declining. Corn-fed, 5¼c.@5¾c., live weight; still-fed, 4¾c.@5c.

Compromises for the Crisis.

It seems to be conceded that the Congressional attempts to compromise our sectional difficulties, have failed. We are not surprised at this,—nor do we regard it as at all conclusive against a friendly adjustment of the pending controversy. Those attempts have failed because they have not been made by the proper parties, nor in the proper spirit, nor at the proper time. They have been *contests* rather than compromises,—struggles of the South to secure concessions from the North,—rather than endeavors to detect and acknowledge faults and short-comings on both sides, and to arrive, by frank and friendly inquiry, at some mutual basis of future union and good-will. The South, as represented in these efforts, has assumed throughout, that the North was to shoulder all the blame of the existing condition of affairs,—and that the only open question was how far the North was willing to retreat from the position it has hitherto occupied on this subject. In short, the course taken by the South in these movements for compromise has seemed too much like *a part of the secession movement*,—like one branch of the general scheme of coercing the North,—the diplomatic negotiation by which the fruits of the terror inspired by actual disunion were to be gathered.

Nothing but failure could be expected from efforts marked by such a spirit, or open to such a suspicion. And nothing but disaster could flow from them if they had been successful. We take it for granted that nobody desires any compromise which shall merely salve over the wounds of the body politic,—which shall only postpone the contest, or leave it to be renewed again and again according to the ups and downs of political parties. Yet any compromise that could be made, at the present time and under present auspices, would be certain to entail all these evils. Suppose the Missouri Compromise were to be restored, under whip and spur, by the present Congress, how long would it be before the whole controversy would be reopened by one section or the other? There is no authority on either side to bind its constituents. Nor does our past experience encourage us to hope for any permanent peace from such compromises as these. They have been tried over and over again, and in each and every instance the controversy has been broadened, and sharpened, and made worse instead of better. What reason is there to hope for any better issue, from similar compromises now? The circumstances of the country are not propitious for such an arrangement. A compromise, to be worth a straw, must be the result of calm reflection,—the growth of felt and mutually understood necessities,—the product of the most careful study, under the most favorable circumstances, of the wisest and best men of both sections—seeking, not the triumph of either, but the permanent peace and welfare of both. How is it possible to reach any such result now? With several States in arms, and others on the eve of rushing to arms—their representatives watching every movement of compromise for fuel wherewith to feed the flame,—exaggerating, distorting, concealing or falsifying everything said or done, as may best serve their turn,—the whole Southern mind inflamed to the highest pitch, and each eager to outrun the other in the race of hostility and resentment for imaginary, or, at least, for apprehended wrongs, what chance is there under such circumstances for a wise and beneficent adjustment of sectional differences? If a compromise should now be made, while both parties are thus inflamed, it would be denounced and repudiated by both, as soon as the danger had passed and the fever with it.

In our judgment, *the time has not yet arrived* for presenting the only compromises from which the country can have the slightest hope of peace. Southern leaders can accept nothing but what will satisfy men in a frenzy of rage;—and such men cannot be satisfied with anything which the North can grant, without abandoning every principle they have held upon this subject, and surrendering, under the pressure of fear, what, upon the most careful, candid, and prolonged consideration, they have refused to surrender on grounds of duty and the public good. It is idle to suppose that the North can yield to men with arms in their hands, what they would not yield at the ballot-box, - and what they would repent having yielded the moment their opponents should lay their arms aside.

We do not mean to say that the North will never concede anything on the matter of Slavery. We believe they will concede much; they will concede everything that justice demands and that the public welfare will permit. But such concessions will avail nothing now. Even the border Slave States, which it is desirable to conciliate, which ought to be assured in every possible way of the readiness of the North to give them all just and proper guarantees against the encroachments and the evils they dread, are not prepared *now* to assent to any specific plan, to any distinct measures of adjustment. Even they are in too violent a state of effervescence to act wisely and prudently on so grave and so momentous a subject.

The time for compromise will have arrived when the discontented States *begin to feel the value of the Union* to themselves, their industry, their commerce, their domestic peace, and the safety of their institutions. It is idle to hope to make any adjustment which they will accept, so long as they distrust and detest the Union itself which that adjustment aims to maintain and perpetuate. They are just now besotted with the idea of independence. They resist the Federal Government, not because of any specific wrongs which specific compromises could redress, but because they believe it to be their foe, and not their friend. They have been diligently misled into this belief by the conspirators and traitors who are betraying them to their ruin. They hate the North because they misunderstand it. They detest the Federal Government because its services to them and theirs have been silent and unnoticed, while storms of slander and contumely have raged against it for years. They know and feel that they are steadily falling behind the Northern States, in population, in wealth, in energy, in enterprise and all the elements of political and social power,—and instead of seeking the causes of this inequality in their own laws and institutions, they charge it all upon the Federal Government, and seek relief in its repudiation and overthrow. And so long as they labor under this mistake, will it be idle and useless to proffer compromises or talk of terms which will change their tempers and restore the Union to its integrity. They must first find out their mistake. They must be convinced that *the Union is their friend*, before they will take any steps or accede to any measures, which the North can grant, for its preservation. They must first learn that they will prosper more in the Union than out of it,—that the Constitution is a shield for their protection, and not a weapon to be used against them,—that the Federal power is their ally and their reliance in case of peril, and not their foe,—before they will listen to any just terms of compromise or conciliation.

That the result of their present experiment will bring them to such a conviction we have no doubt; and we confess we see no other way by which they are at all likely to reach it. If the **difficulty be healed now, they will always be regretting they had not seceded,—they will never know how thoroughly they would have failed,—and will be renewing their** plots of Disunion from year to year. Any adjustment that can now be made will prove to be merely ashes sprinkled over and hiding the burning fires of discontent. It will leave the real conflict precisely where it is,—and will prepare the way for still more fatal outbursts at no distant day. The country cannot afford such an adjustment as this. We want no renewal of these commotions. The business interests of the country demand effectual security against a repetition of disturbances so sudden and so fatal. Whenever the troubles are settled at all, they must be settled *finally*. We must know where we stand and where we are to stand hereafter. And such a settlement cannot be reached until the fever of secession shall have exhausted itself,—until pride and passion shall have given place to judgment and reflection,—until the mob shall have exhausted its rage and left the reflecting and substantial men of the South free to exercise their judgments and direct into wholesome ways the course of public action.

The Southern States are beginning to understand that peaceable secession is impossible,—that whatever may be their wishes, or our wishes, the resistless current of clashing claims and contending interests will inevitably sweep us into the whirlpool of war. They are wisely preparing, therefore, for hostilities. Not one of them is ready for any such contingency. They have neither money, nor credit, nor arms, nor food. Their people will not submit to taxation, because taxation involves their ruin. It is utterly impossible that any or all of the Southern States should pursue their present course of action, without rushing rapidly upon the most serious disasters. And we venture the prediction that within a year from this time, if events go on as they are now tending, the authorities of the seceding States will *call on the General Government* for the suppression of rebellion and domestic insurrection upon their own soil. Within half that time, the leaders of the present movement will perceive the fatal mistake they have made, and will seek for some means of retrieving the ground they have lost and remedying the errors into which they have fallen. *When that time comes, the time for compromises will have arrived.* Each section will have suffered enough to bring both down from their high places of pride and selfish ambition:—each will be more capable of perceiving its own errors and the other's merits, and both will be better prepared to appreciate the Union on which both are so largely dependent for their prosperity. Whatever adjustment may be made *then*, will be permanent,—because it will have made for itself a solid foundation in the necessities of the whole country.

But this is a harsh process:—it brings peace at a fearful cost: it incurs tremendous risks for a contingent good. True,—but we see no better way. Any other peace will be only a delusion. The disease is serious,—it has taken hold on the very roots and secret springs of the nation's life;—and for such deep-seated maladies, there is no such thing as an easy and a speedy cure. Nations never go through great revolutions without peril and suffering. These are the inevitable concomitants of the struggle for any victory that is worth achieving. We shall not perish,—we may rest assured of that. It is weakness and folly for a vigorous, a youthful, a puissant nation like ours to shrink in pale and paralyzing terror from such a trial of its strength as is now upon us. Individuals may suffer—temporary interests may be engulfed,—but the NATION will live and be all the purer and all the stronger for the fiery trial which tests and purifies its virtue.

Meantime, with wisdom and courage at the helm, we can easily avoid altogether the worst forms of war. Unless the South is absolutely bent on its own destruction, there need be nothing more than chance and scattered collisions among the people,—nothing like any general mustering of legions and devastating marches of troops over the soil of sister States. Whatever of war there is, may easily be made a war at sea,—a war of blockades,—a war having for its sole object the protection of American property and the preservation of American commerce. Let things stand precisely as they stand to-day,—and within six months there would be a readiness on both sides to come to some adjustment of all differences, which should be honorable to both, as well as advantageous for the country, and which neither section would ever care to disturb.

The paramount duty of the present day, therefore, in our judgment, is to SUSTAIN THE GOVERNMENT,—to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and the authority of law,—not necessarily by blind and reckless force, but by such wise coercion as shall restrain the South from positive aggressions, and repress violence, where it cannot be prevented, with the least possible shock to the moral sentiment of the offending communities. If we can do this steadily and calmly, the Compromises we need will come precisely when they are needed most. Either the South will be ready to accept what the North can grant,—or the North will be disposed to grant what the South may require.

Who Rule the South?

In spite of all that has been said and written on the subject of Slavery, there is still a deep-seated, popular delusion in these Northern latitudes as to the condition of the Southern States, which, it seems, will yield to no array of facts and figures which the most ingenious statists can bring to bear. We all admit the particulars, when brought to our attention, but we adhere to our preconceived ideas. The word *South* has immemorially been suggestive of large plantations, stocked with negroes; and, whatever the census returns may say to the contrary, Northern people are prone to believe that every proprietor is a nabob, surrounded by hundreds or thousands of black menials. The public has been told that in 1850 there were 347,525 slaveholders in the country, and immediately the conclusion is arrived at that there are as many wealthy and accomplished gentlemen, who while away their life in elegant hospitality, or diversify its monotony by engaging in politics.

But if we examine the table in which the slaveholders are classified, we at once see how delusive is the rose-colored picture which our imaginations have drawn. Who, for example, that has not consulted the official reports, would believe that there were in 1850 only two men in the South who owned so many as one thousand slaves? Who has not heard of scores of men and women in that favored region who counted their bondsmen by thousands? Yet if we consult the census report we find that only two are thus blessed. They both reside in South Carolina, but their names are not given.

Next in order come those who own 500 but less than 1,000. Popular belief, founded upon the fanciful sketches of Southern society, with which the cheap literature of the day abounds, would warrant the assumption that there must be thousands of this class, if not tens of thousands. But the census report informs us that there were but *nine* individuals of this second grade. Two of them resided in Georgia, four in Louisiana, one in Mississippi, and two in South Carolina.

Next come those who own 300 slaves, but less than 500. There should be at least fifty thousand of this class to warrant the popular idea of "the South;" but the census-takers were able to find but *fifty-six*. One of these resided in Maryland, one in Virginia, three in North Carolina, one in Tennessee, two in Alabama, one in Florida, four in Georgia, six in Louisiana, eight in Mississippi, and twenty-nine in South Carolina. So it seems that a majority of this third class are citizens of the Palmetto State.

The fourth class of slaveholders comprises one hundred and eighty-seven persons, who own 200 but less than 300 slaves. South Carolina contained sixty-nine of this grade, and next came Louisiana with thirty-six, Georgia with twenty-two, Mississippi with eighteen, Alabama with sixteen, and North Carolina with twelve. Five other States contained fourteen of this class, unequally distributed among them, while four others, with the District of Columbia, had none.

The fifth class embraces those who owned 100, but less than 200. All the Slave States except Florida and Missouri are represented in the census by this grade of slaveholders. South Carolina contained more than a fourth of it, and next in order came Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and Virginia; but the aggregate is only 1,479 for the whole South. Kentucky contained only five persons who owned one hundred slaves; Maryland had but seven, Tennessee nineteen, Texas nine.

These five classes constitute what are known as the large slaveholders of the South, who are supposed to control its destinies. They are only 1,733 in number, and if collected together, apart from their slaves, they would barely make a respectable village. If we add one more class, the sixth, we include all slaveholders who may with propriety be said to be wealthy. It embraces those who own fifty slaves, but less than one hundred, and is 6,196 in number. The six classes, including all who own as many as fifty slaves, in the whole South, will therefore amount to 7,929 persons. It is evident that this handful of men cannot rule the South. They have great weight; and it may be that their influence is fully equal to their proportion of the slave property; but even on that supposition they would contribute little more than a tithe to the public opinion which governs the slaveholding region of the country.

Indeed, it is confidently stated that these wealthy classes of slave proprietors, which we have shown to be insignificant in numbers, have been losing influence by standing in the way of the *popular aspiration for cheap negroes*. More than half the wealth of these seven or eight thousand men consists in negroes, and they are naturally averse to any policy which should contemplate a reduction of the market value of that species of property. They foresee that the revival of the African Slave-trade would be their pecuniary ruin; and hence the conservative tone they have assumed.

Two other classes of slaveholders, viz.: the seventh and eighth—must, to a considerable extent, sympathize with their more wealthy brethren, in opposition to the reckless and lawless spirit of propagandism, which would override the laws of the land and of nations, by reopening the African Slave-trade. The individuals of the first of these classes own from twenty to fifty slaves each; and are 29,733 in number. The members of the other class—the eighth—own ten to twenty slaves, and are 54,595 in number. They, perhaps, embrace more of energy, intelligence and activity, than any similar number of men in the South; and, consequently, exercise more influence over its destinies. Besides including the rank and file of the planters, they would, perhaps, be found to contain a majority of wealthy and influential professional men, merchants, and politicians. As mere slaveholders, the interests of these classes would incline them to the conservative policy of the nabobs; but, as the men of action, energy and influence, they look not back; they move with the mass, and direct and control opinion.

In another article we will endeavor to point out the part which is played, respectively, by three other classes, viz.: The smaller slaveholders, the non-slaveholding men of activity, intelligence, and property, and the "poor whites."

The City Chamberlaincy—Absolute Need of Legislation.

The public will be gratified to learn that there is at last a prospect of having the office of City Chamberlain placed on a secure and acceptable footing. Senator MANIERRE has introduced a bill making the Chamberlaincy in fact, what it already is in theory, a bureau of the Finance Department, with power in the Comptroller to appoint the Chamberlain and to designate in what bank the City and County funds shall be lodged. The bill also provides that the Chamberlain shall give sureties in the sum of $400,000 for the faithful discharge of his duties; and that, while the Comptroller may suspend him for alleged malfeasance or misfeasance, the Chamberlain shall not be removed except after charges of misconduct against him have been certified to the Governor of the State by the Comptroller—it becoming then the duty of the Governor to call on the Chamberlain for his defence, and to dispose of the case thereupon without delay, by either approving or disapproving the sufficiency of the Comptroller's charges.

This measure seems nicely adjusted to fit the exigencies of the case, giving to the Comptroller, in the first instance, due power in the selection of his subordinate; while at the same time conferring on the subordinate, after he shall have been appointed, sufficient independence of action for all salutary purposes. It certainly would not be wise to permit the head of the Finance Department absolute power over such an officer as the Chamberlain; nor is it safe, as we have already had ample evidence, to allow our City and County funds to rest under such guardianship as has recently been provided for them. Our experience with Chamberlain PLATT is not of a kind to recommend the continuance of the appointing power in the Mayor; and while Mr. DEVLIN, the Aldermanic nominee, might possibly make an excellent Chamberlain if once installed in full possession of the office, the subject must remain one of mere speculation until the Legislature or Courts shall have compelled Mr. PLATT to surrender the balances, amounting to over four millions of the public money, now detained in his hands on the ground that Acting-Mayor PECK had no authority to do as he did in the matter of Mr. DEVLIN'S appointment. Whoever will take the trouble to calculate the daily interest of $4,000,000—and more especially in these times of money pressure and stock speculation—must at once perceive that Mr. PLATT will be abundantly compensated thereby for all the costs and expenses of a protracted and merely factious litigation.

Under such circumstances, it becomes clearly the duty of the Legislature to interfere and rescue our citizens from their present condition of anxiety and doubt. The failure of the Artisans' Bank, and the repeated refusals of Chamberlain PLATT to appear before Committees of the City and County authorities, to explain the amounts and answer as to the safety of the public moneys under his charge, have led to grave suspicions in the minds of the community; and these doubts have been seriously aggravated by his present refusal to pay over the enormous balances now in his hands. Nothing can save us from a long, dubious and most injurious litigation but the prompt interference of the Legislature. This is a demand in which intelligent and honest men of both parties, Democratic as well as Republican, are warmly united; and we only echo the wishes of the whole business and tax-paying community when we express the hope that Senator MANIERRE'S measure of relief may be adopted with all possible dispatch.

ARMS FOR TRAITORS.—Gov. PERRY, of Florida, improved his visit North by purchasing arms. The Savannah papers announce his arrival in that city on his return home with 1,000 Maynard rifles and 5,000 Minié muskets "for the use of the State." It is now about time some steps should be taken in regard to this purchase of arms in the North, for the express purpose of using them for the overthrow of the Government. It is certainly a very singular state of affairs that, while we are doing everything in our power on the one hand to devise some compromise which shall appease the South, we should be furnishing arms on the other to be used against us.

It strikes us that any State which has openly repudiated the authority of the Federal Government becomes an *enemy* of the United States within the meaning of the Constitution:—and the same instrument defines treason to consist in "levying war against the United States, *or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort*." Our Grand Juries might very well receive some instructions from the proper authorities in regard to the law of treason.

OUR CITY DEMOCRACY FOR THE UNION.—The Tammany Hall celebration of the battle of New-Orleans attracted a gathering of representative Democrats from all parts of our City, such as has not been witnessed within the walls of the "Old Wigwam" for many years. The greatness of the present crisis would seem to have reconsolidated the Democratic forces, many leaders of the Mozart organization cheerfully breaking bread and eating salt with their late bitter enemies of the straight Tammany pattern. It was a reunion for the sake of the Union, and the indications of opinion given by the audience were far more significant and important than anything uttered by the regular orators of the evening selected by WM. D. KENNEDY as "Father of the Council of Sachems."

Looking over the reports published yesterday it will be found that the Union sentiment of the meeting was unanimous, and far in advance of what the cautious politicians who spoke had the boldness to express. Every sentence in favor of maintaining the Constitution in its full integrity was hailed with rapturous cheering, the applause reaching its height when the venerable DANIEL S. DICKINSON declared—"I am for maintaining the Union at all hazards." On this the whole audience leaped to their feet, cheering the "Sage of Binghamton," cheering Tammany Hall, cheering for the Union, and waving their hats and handkerchiefs. The same scene was repeated when the same orator declared that "the destruction of the American Union would be the second fall of man."

Similar demonstrations of sentiment were evoked by the conservative utterances of SAMUEL J. TILDEN, ABRAM S. HEWITT, Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE and Mr. LEMUEL STETSON, of Clinton County, one of the Douglas delegates to the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions. All these were cheered and applauded just in proportion to the Unionism of their remarks—Mr. TILDEN, in theatrical phrase, fairly bringing down the house when he observed, pointing to a portrait of ANDREW JACKSON suspended at one end of the hall: "Thirty years ago that old hero said, 'The Union must and shall be preserved.'" This was the great hit of the evening, and was evidently the key-note to which, and to which alone, the hearts of the assembled Democrats responded. The one speech in favor of Secession, made by a Federal office-holder, was received in the deadest of all dead silences, the audience only not hissing from a conviction that any demonstration of dislike or contempt would only result in a protraction of their sufferings.

NO MORE TICKET-SWINDLING.—We congratulated the public some time since on the final blow which had been struck by the Court of Oyer and Terminer at the business of ticket-swindling in this City. The reported proceedings of that tribunal yesterday, however, show that our belief in the utter extinction of the business at that time was somewhat too sanguine. Another candidate for penal honors has appeared at the bar on an indictment for a second offence against the law for the protection of emigrants.

The keen vigilance of Capt. HARTT, whose previous activity in the pursuit of this class of culprits, has often received the public praise it merits, had put ISAIAH SELOVER, an old offender, in the hands of the Court, before which that individual was yesterday convicted, and will to-day be sentenced.

The conviction in the Oyer and Terminer of this third offender, of a class which has invariably passed with impunity through the ordeal of trials in other Courts, eminently justifies the wisdom of the District Attorney in removing these cases to a tribunal where the law is likely to be vigorously applied.

In striking contrast with the energy which has characterized the course of Capt. HARTT and the District-Attorney in these prosecutions, is the apparent carelessness of the ship-owners in connection with whose ships the frauds upon emigrants are perpetrated, whether the offenders are brought to justice or not. It will be remembered that at the trial of ENRIGHT last month, Mr. VANDERBILT, who had been summoned to appear as a witness, treated the mandate of the Court with contempt, and was brought in at last upon an attachment. Messrs. SPOFFORD & TILESTON, owners of a Liverpool line of packets, pursued a similar course of contumacy, when summoned to appear at SELOVER'S trial. Although they were brought in on attachment for contempt, the District-Attorney refused to take proceedings against them, contenting himself with simply censuring their course. Unless the prosecuting officer in such cases pursues a more vigorous course, he cannot complain, if, ere long, it shall be deemed a sufficient return to a subpœna for attendance as a witness, to state that the person summoned is a man of wealth. A Court will very soon lose all public respect which allows its mandates to be treated with contempt, and refuses even to censure the offender.

RECRUITS FOR THE CABINET.—The *Evening Post* has the following:

"We are informed that Gen. DIX, the Postmaster of this City, has been invited by the President to Washington, with the view of assigning him a seat in the Cabinet. He left this morning. It is uncertain whether he takes the Interior or War Department, but the choice, we presume, lies between these two."

If this be true Mr. BUCHANAN has made a valuable accession to the number of his constitutional advisers. Gen. DIX is a gentleman of very decided ability, of large experience in public affairs, and thoroughly devoted to the Union and the Constitution.

Notes from the South.

A letter received a day or two since by a gentleman of this City from a lawyer in Charleston, gave a very gloomy statement of the condition of affairs in that City. He said that there were a large number of respectable, wealthy and influential persons there who were, like himself, thoroughly opposed to the whole secession movement, but that they were utterly overborne and silenced by the mass. No man dare avow such a sentiment there, no matter what his standing or position. *He had himself already paid* $2,500, *which had been exacted as a contribution towards the expenses of the movement*, and there was every prospect that these exactions would grow heavier and more frequent. The condition of affairs, he said, was perfectly awful,—such as he had never expected to see in this country. The mob had complete control, and the conservatives were paralyzed.

Another letter to a prominent public man in this City states that a body of Minute-Men entered the house of a well-known family in Charleston, *demanded food and drink*, which they received, and *then exacted* $10 *each* as a condition of leaving. The money was paid.

Another letter to a gentleman in New-Jersey, from the head of a family in the interior of South Carolina states that a company of men stopped there, on their way to Charleston, demanded food

and drink, and *compelled him to give them money enough to procure clothing for the whole.* He adds, in his letter, that he was very glad to get rid of them on those terms.

One of the wealthiest planters in Mississippi writes to a Southern gentleman in this City, that, unless he returns speedily, his property will be seized as that of a disaffected person; that he himself is a Union man, but dare not say so, for fear of mob violence.

The following extract of a letter, written on Christmas-Day, by a wealthy cotton-planter in Mississippi, to his son in this City, has been handed us for publication. The gentleman from whom we receive it says that the writer is a man of influence, and could command some of the most honorable offices in the State. He says:

"I have great dread of the consequences of his secession movement. The 4th of March fills me with apprehension. Surely these things ought not to be. But who is there now to mount the whirlwind and direct the storm? We have no CLAY or WEBSTER, or Gen. JACKSON now. Owls and bats fill the high places once consecrated to eagles. *Mississippi was never in a worse condition than now, for any violent action; she has no spare resources, no credit, and worse nothing to eat.* Much suffering is inevitable. I know many families who have no corn, nor anything to buy it with; and none have enough to carry them through to the next crop. No debts are being paid, and consternation marks the countenance of all thinking men. Our taxes are already high and are obliged to be increased one hundred fold to support the new Government about to be inaugurated."

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

An Early Adjournment—City Chamberlain—Paying the County Clerk—The Widow of a Senator Dying a Pauper—Military Preparations—Collectors of Assessments.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1861.

The Senate resolved this morning to adjourn *sine die* on the 1st day of March. Senator WILLIAMS made the motion, and the Senate concurred; Ayes, 16; Nays, 12. Don't be too quick, however, to congratulate the State, and the burdened people thereof. The resolve is concurrent—requiring yet the sanction of the House, which will not be likely to determine a question of such importance with too much haste. The House manifests symptoms of a talking propensity. There are two or three members at least that have already talked enough for the entire session—and I can catch the eye of a dozen, at least, who are as loquacious as bees when they have performed the functions of their sex. So that the Legislature is quite as likely to maintain its existence, as long as it pays, as if Senator WILLIAMS had not proposed an early dissolution.

The Committee on Cities and Villages, through Senator MANIERRE, reported a bill this morning that is calculated to make Mr. DEVLIN's new venture unprofitable, if the report be true, that he paid $40,000 for the office of City Chamberlain. By amending the City Charter, it is proposed to make the Chamberlain's office a Bureau in the Finance Department, and to give the appointment of that office to Comptroller HAWS. This would remove the office from out the power of the Mayor, and relieve the Aldermen from the temptation to do wrong, which so valuable a position is certain to hold out.

It is proposed in the Senate to amend the law of 1847 so as to give the Deputy County Clerk a salary of $2,500 a year, from the public Treasury, instead of his being paid by the Clerk, as at present. As the County Clerk's office is not supposed to be worth more than $40,000, it is deemed a hardship that he should be obliged to disburse any portion of that diminutive sum for the services of assistants.

It is also proposed this morning to incorporate a society to accumulate a fund for the support of aged and indigent Artists. The corporation thus created is to be allowed to hold real estate to the value of $300,000—when they can get it, of which I suppose there is little immediate prospect. Speaking of indigent artists, have you noticed in the Syracuse papers the decease of a widow GERMAN. She was an amateur artist, of some distinction so many years ago that few will recall her name. Looking over the Civil List, you will find the name of her husband among the list of United States Senators, he having represented the State in the Upper House of Congress from 1809 to 1815. He left his widow poor, and for some time she supported herself by painting. In time this resource failed her, and she died at last in the County Poor House, and now fills a pauper's grave. Perhaps this Artists' Association, had it now an existence, might have rescued the old lady from the charity of the public.

Senator P. P. MURPHY has reintroduced the bill which was up last Winter, providing for the appointment of a Commissioner of Lunacy, and defining his powers and duties. Such an officer would have his hands full down in South Carolina about these days.

Mr. HAMMOND gives notice that he will shortly introduce a bill to arm and equip the militia of the State. I understand that the proposed measure will exceed in its purposes the professions of Senator SPINOLA, who suggested a plum of $10,000,000 to commence operations with. Senator HAMMOND intends a complete equipment of all the forces.

The Senate had an Executive session to-day, but there was nothing in it. It was thought, perhaps, the Governor might communicate something about the indicted Harbor-Masters, but I believe the Executive gave them no information. If it is not forthcoming I am told it will be called for.

Senator RAMSEY is to introduce a bill to reduce the rate of fare on your City Railroads to three cents. I am told by a Senator that an amendment will be moved, to retain the fare at the present rates, but to require the companies to contribute one cent on each passenger carried to the construction of the Susquehanna Railroad, and another cent to the extension of the Chenango Canal. By this amendment it is expected to maintain the rate of fare intact, and to blind the old Hessian of the Senate, Mr. TRUMAN, by coming to the right side of his pet scheme. As the principle involved is the same as the proposition to toll railroads, and let them increase their fare, it is deemed that the measure may meet with success. Just think of making a railroad build another railroad, and a canal to boot.

Mr. MANIERRE has unwittingly opened up the old vexed question of dividing the school moneys of the City of New-York. He introduced a bill to give the Fourth Ward Mission School the privilege of participating in the distribution of the School Fund. In the trail of that will probably follow a score or more of similar propositions.

The House was not very attractive this morning. Nothing of great interest transpired. The Governor accompanied the annual report of the Commissary-General with a recommendation that the Legislature appropriate a sufficient sum of money to place the military of the State in a position for active service.

By the way, according to the Commissary's report, we do not present a very formidable array of the arms and munitions of war. Here is a recapitulation that certainly need not much frighten the belligerent sons of Mars, that drink their whisky under the folds of the palmetto.

Our park of artillery consists of 1 nine-pounders, 25 six-pounders, 1 four-pounder, 5 three-pounders, and 1 two-pounder—all of iron. Then we have 9 brass howitzers and 2 brass mortars. For these we have 149 six-pound cartridges, and 435 six-pound balls; 87 twenty-four pound, and 100 twelve-pound cartridges, minus the balls.

Of small arms there are 2,248 percussion muskets, 306 flint ditto, 852 percussion and 10 flint rifles, 70 percussion pistols, 4 sword-bayonets and 13 ordinary bayonet muskets, together with 33,960 musket-ball and 83,750 blank cartridges; 350 pistol-ball cartridges, 7,175 rifle ditto, and 60,650 percussion caps.

Of side-arms we have 74 sabres, 110 artillery sabres, and 110 artillery swords.

Of the miscellaneous trappings we own 5 marquees, 78 Sibley tents, 87 wall-tents, and 511 common tents. The tented field would not look very large with only so many as these spread over it. We have 1 spring-cart, 1 baggage-wagon, 2 trucks, 2 wheelbarrows, and 1 horse.

And that constitutes (according to the Commissary-General) all our available means of offence and defence. Well may the Governor suggest an augmentation of the "sources of peace."

The resolutions to vote a sword to Major ANDERSON drag in the Assembly. They were tabled to-day by a mistake of tactics, in the hope of coming directly to the resolutions already adopted by the Senate.

Mr. ARCULARIUS will desire to be remembered of all men subject to do military duty. He proposes a law exempting from imprisonment those who do not pay military fines. It will be a hard blow at the sword and epaulette, but it will be hailed with delight by untold thousands.

Mr. SHERWOOD is early with a bill to strip the Mayor of some of his patronage. By amending the City Charter, he takes the collection of assessments from the Street Commissioner and makes it a bureau in the Comptroller's office—thus adding to the Republican column of patronage what it strips from the dying chieftain of Mozart.

Mr. TOWNSEND seeks immortality by giving a second notice of a series of bills to repeal the railroad grants of last Winter. It is deemed a *striking* coincidence that he should do over what Mr. ROBINSON had done on the first day of the session. LEO.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The Senate had a brief executive session to-day.

Mr. THOMAS ACTON, Metropolitan Police Commissioner, appointed in the place of Mr. AMOS PILLSBURY, was confirmed.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Mr. MANNIERRE made a report from the majority of the Committee in favor of a bill in relation to a Department of Finance in the City of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To amend the act relative to the fees and compensation of certain public officers in the City of New-York.

By Mr. SPINOLA—To facilitate the collection of debts against foreign municipal corporations.

By Mr. GOSS—For the relief of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum.

By Mr. P. P. MURPHY—To create the office of Commissioner of Lunacy and Inspector of Almshouses, &c., throughout the State.

By Mr. MANNIERRE—To limit the time of officers in the State Militia.

Mr. WILLIAMS called up his concurrent resolution to adjourn on the 1st of March *sine die.*

Mr. HAMMOND gave notice of a bill for arming and equipping the militia of the State.

Mr. BELL introduced a concurrent resolution to inquire into the number of officers of the Senate and Assembly, and fix their compensation.

Executive session. Adjourned.

BILLS BEFORE THE SENATE.

Mr. GOSS introduced a bill relative to documentary evidence, which amends the act of 1857, so as to provide that the exemplification of the record of any last will and testament proved before the Surrogate of any county, or before the Surrogate or Judge of Probate of any county within any other State within the United States, before the first day of January, 1830, certified under the seal of the officer having the custody of such record, shall be received in evidence with the like effect as if the original will had been produced and proved.

Mr. GOSS also introduded a bill for the relief of the State Inebriate Asylum, which authorizes the Trustees to issue bonds to the amount of $60,000, for ten years, to draw interest at the rate of seven per cent. Any person who shall donate or leave by legacy the sum of $5 000 to the Asylum, shall establish forever a free bed in said Institution; $2,500 shall provide a free bed in the Asylum for six months in each year, and $1,250 shall provide a free bed for three months in each year. The donor or legator shall name the patient who shall occupy said free bed, but in case he shall not do so, then the Trustees shall fill the bed with a poor patient.

Mr. MANIERRE introduced a bill to promote and encourage the efficiency of officers in the militia by limiting the tenure of office therein. It provides that the election or appointment of all commissioned officers in the militia under the Constitution and laws of the State, shall be for the term of seven years, except, however, as to the Commissary General, the staff officers of the Commander-in-Chief, and all commissioned staff officers of divisions, brigades and regiments, whose terms of office are now provided by law.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. DOTY, Private Secretary of the Governor, presented the annual report of the Commissary General, with a Message from the Governor calling attention to the fact that there exists a deficiency in the military stores, which the Legislature should take early measures to supply. In addition to this, he recommends that in order to meet any emergency which may arise, the Legislature make a suitable appropriation from the Treasury, to be used under the ordinary restrictions at the discretion of the Military Department.

Among the notices of bills were the following:

By Mr. ROBINSON, concerning the public health of New-York, Kings and Richmond Count es.

By Mr. TOWNSEND, of bills repealing all the City Railroad bills of last session.

By Mr. HARDY, to grant the consent of the State to purchase land in the City of New-York by the United States.

By Mr. ARCULARIUS, of a bill to create a Commission of the residents of the City of New-York to frame a City Charter, to be submitted to the people for approval at the general election.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. SHERWOOD—For transferring the collection of assessments of New-York from the Street to Finance Department.

By Mr. DARCY—To authorize Brooklyn to build a new market in the West District.

By Mr. BALL—For the collection of agricultural statistics.

By Mr. ARCULARIUS—To amend the general militia laws.

The question pending at the adjournment yesterday, on Mr. BENEDICT'S resolutions for a sword for Major ANDERSON, came up, and the resolutions were laid on the table.

Mr. BENEDICT asked unanimous consent to take up the Senate concurrent resolutions on the same subject, but Mr. DARCY objected.

Mr. KENNY moved for information from the Metropolitan Police Commissioners as to the amount of fines collected, and their disposition. Adopted.

The resolutions to make the fees of witnesses in criminal cases the same as those in civil cases were called up, and opposed by Mr. KERNAN and BINGHAM, and were laid on the table.

The resolution to make the Committee on Federal Relations a joint Committee, so as to insure harmony and unity of action between the two Houses, was, on the motion of Mr. MERRITT, called up and adopted.

Mr. PRENDERGAST, on a question of privilege, justified himself from an attack in the *Herald*, and declared himself conservative in his views and policy.

Mr. PIERCE, on the same question, entered into a long speech in justification of the principles of the Republican Party, and said that it represented the principles of THOMAS JEFFERSON. He then defended himself and his party from the charge of being Garrisonian Abolitionists. He reviewed the career of Mr. DICKINSON in the Senate, to show that he was an advocate of free soil, and had in 1847 declared his opposition to the spread of Slavery over free territory. He also held that the Albany *Argus* was in 1847 in favor of the same principles, and demanded, if he was denounced as an Abolitionist, that those who taught him his creed should not be suffered to escape.

The Speaker amended the Standing Committees as follows:

Ways and Means—Messrs. Robinson, Angel, Ferrey Pierce, Benedict, Kernan, Odell.

Commerce and Navigation—Messrs. Moore, Shaw, Ferris, Mekeel, Johnson.

Canals—Messrs. Watson, Myers, Sanford, Shull, Barber, Fulton, Johnson.

Railroads—Messrs. May, Dutcher, Rice, W. Andrus, Kenyon.

Banks—Messrs. Camp, H. P. Smith, Field, Varian, Lansing.

Insurance Companies—Messrs. Benedict, L. C. Andrus, Craft, Birdsall, Saxe.

Two-thirds and Three-fifths Bills—Messrs. Fullerton, Tuthill, Bailey, Townsend, Ellingwood.

Colleges, Academies and Common Schools—Messrs. Rice, Merritt, Wager, Tuthill, Jones.

Grievances—Messrs. Collin, Baldwin, Montague, Buckbee, Bedell.

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Finch, Fisher, Saxe, Birdsall, Odell.

Petitions of Aliens—Messrs. Morgan, Fullerton, Chapman, Provost, Knapp.

Erection and Division of Towns and Counties—Messrs. Richardson, Doolittle, Brewster, Darcy, Young.

Claims—Messrs. Fish, Emerick, Lord, J. Smith, Taber.

Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties—Messrs. Dwight, Wells, Catlin, Burr, Walsh.

Medical Societies and Colleges—Messrs. Loughran, Lambrecht, Chapman, McDermott, Kenny.

State Charitable Institutions—Messrs. L. C. Andrus, Burt, Davis, Arcularius, Young.

Incorporation of Cities and Villages—Messrs. Prendergast, Fisher, Ball, Sherwood, Angel, Woodruff, Hardy.

Manufacture of Salt—Messrs. Myres, Ferris, Benton, Sanford, Bergen.

Trade and Manufactures—Messrs. Salisbury, Hyland, Burt, Callahan, Arcularius.

State Prisons—Messrs. Farnum, Anthony, McFadden, Cozans, McDermott.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Wright, Hyatt, Markell, S. E. Smith, Long.

Militia and Public Defence—Messrs. Pierce, Bolles, Bryan, Macomber, Webster.

Roads and Bridges—Messrs. H. Smith, L'Amoreaux, Hyatt, Faxon, Gardner.

Public Lands—Messrs. Chittenden, Norton, Carter, Darcy, Wheeler.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Merritt, Scovell, Lasher, S. E. Lewis, Bergen.

Charitable and Religious Societies—Messrs. Kinney, Philbrick, Turner, Sherer, Provost.

Agriculture—Messrs. Marshall, Sumner, Ainsworth, Barnes, Gibbons.

Public Printing—Messrs. Shaw, W. Lewis, Roberts, Webster, Nesbitt.

Expenditures in the Executive Department—Messrs. Macomber, Hill, Wiard, Barnes, Long.

Judiciary—Messrs. Bingham, Finch, Corning, Waterbury, Comstock, Kernan, Hutchings.

Joint Library—Messrs. Ball, Randall, Morgan Townsend, Jones.

Mr. J. SMITH introduced a bill to amend the act to provide for the enrollment of the militia and the organization of uniform corps and discipline of the military force of this State, passed April 17, 1854. [Amends the law in respect to the commutation and fines.] Adjourned.

BILLS BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. ARCULARIUS introduces a bill to amend the Militia laws by repealing so much of the law as authorizes the seizure of goods for fines not subject to execution, and abolishes imprisonment for non-payment of fines.

Mr. DARCY'S bill authorizes the City of Brooklyn to establish a public market in the western district of the city, and for that purpose to purchase lands and erect buildings at an expense of $300,000, and to issue city bonds for the same.

Mr. SHERWOOD introduced a bill to transfer the bureau for the collection of assessments in the City of New-York from the Street Department to the Department of Finance, and to transfer the powers and duties of the Street Commissioner relative to said Bureau to the Comptroller.

Mr. VARIAN introduced a bill to authorize the South Side Railroad of Brooklyn to take all legal proceedings for acquiring real estate for its incorporation, whenever the amount of $100,000 shall have been subscribed to the capital stock, and 25 per cent. thereof paid in.

The following are the resolutions offered by Mr MORGAN, of Monroe:

Whereas, Discontents have arisen in certain sections of the United States, and violent resistance is threatened to the authority of the Government thereof, therefore,

Be it Resolved, (If the Senate concur,) by the people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly:

1. That the authority of the Constitution of the United States, as the supreme law of the land, must and shall be maintained against all enemies, foreign or domestic.

2. That the Governor of this State be, and he is hereby authorized to tender to the President of the United States the use of the entire military force of the State of New-York, to aid in maintaining the authority of the Constitution and Government of the United States.

3. That the Committees on Military Affairs in the Senate and in the Assembly be instructed to act as a Joint Committee, and to prepare and report a bill to enroll, equip and hold in readiness to answer any requisition of the President, volunteers for this service, in numbers not to exceed 100,000.

And be it further resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the Constitution of the United States is proved by our past history to be fully adequate to all the exigencies of the Federal Government; that the people of the State of New-York will discharge, with scrupulous fidelity, all the obligations which it devolves upon them; and that they deprecate, as inexpedient and dangerous, at the present time, any attempt to amend or change its provisions.

And be it further Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the remedy for present discontents is to be sought and found in Congressional legislation, and in the enforcement of existing laws by the Chief Magistrate of the United States.

And be it further Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That for all evils growing out of an unwise or wrongful administration of the Government, the people of the United States have recently provided a remedy, in accordance with the Constitution and with precedent, by the election of a new Administration; and that we have full confidence in the ability and disposition of that Administration to secure all rights, to redress all wrongs, and to provide against all dangers to any section or any interest of the Republic.

And be it further resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the Committees on the Judiciary of the Senate and of the Assembly be instructed, acting as a joint Committee, to inquire whether there are any laws on the statute-book of this State, which assume or have the effect, directly or indirectly, to defeat, obstruct, or embarrass the execution of any law of Congress made in pursuance of Art. 4, section 2, of the Constitution of the United States concerning the reclamation of persons held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another; and that said joint Committee be further instructed, in case they find that there are any such laws on the statute-book of this State, to report a bill for their repeal.

And be it further resolved, (if the Senate concur) That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, and also to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the information of the bodies over which they respectively preside.

MR. LINCOLN'S CABINET.

Hon. W. H. Seward to be Secretary of State.

From the Albany Evening Journal of Yesterday.

In transferring to our own columns, from those of the Utica *Morning Herald*, a warm tribute to the services of a distinguished statesman, we are at liberty to say that on or before the 4th of March Gov. SEWARD will resign his seat in the Senate, preparatory to his entrance upon other public duties.

Early in December, Mr. LINCOLN addressed Mr. SEWARD, at Washington, a letter kindly expressive of his confidence and regard, and cordially offering him the Department of State; to which Mr. SEWARD immediately replied, expressing his grateful sense both of the honor conferred, and of the gratifying manner in which the offer was made, asking such time for reflection as was due to both, and to the importance of the question.

There are many reasons why Mr. SEWARD did not desire the position he is to take, some of which are of a public and some of a personal character. But they were overruled by a sense of duty. He had contributed to the election of Mr. LINCOLN, in whose qualities of head and heart, and in whose fitness for the high office of President, he has full confidence and reliance. He had been largely instrumental in bringing about that condition of public affairs which adds to the responsibilities of the incoming Administration; and he did not feel at liberty to shrink from any post or share of duty or difficulty that the crisis imposes. And after visiting home and consulting those on whose affection and judgment he is accustomed to rely, Mr. SEWARD accepted a trust for which, by his knowledge, ability, industry, and integrity, he is, happily, well qualified—a trust which, however honored and graced by the eminent statesmen who have preceded him, will lose nothing of its lustre under his auspices. And with the remark that, on no former occasion has a President offered, or a Secretary accepted, that Department, in a manner more delicate and respectful to each, or more independent and honorable to both, we dismiss the subject, not, however, without putting on record the prediction that President and Premier will so discharge their duties, amid all the difficulties that surround them, as to preserve the blessings of UNION, and to deserve and receive the homage of their countrymen.

The Question of Mr. Cameron's Acceptance.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, Jan. 9.

It is said on high authority that Mr. MCCLURE received a letter from Mr. LINCOLN to-day, the exact contents of which have not transpired. Enough, however, is known to warrant the belief that Mr. MCCLURE'S opinions, expressed since his return from Springfield, that Mr. SEWARD'S influence would alone retain Mr. CAMERON in the Cabinet of Mr. LINCOLN, are correct. Mr. MCCLURE has, heretofore, been silent. There is considerable curiosity in public circles to know what action the Anti-Cameronites will take in opposition to Mr. CAMERON'S appointment. Since the receipt of Mr. LINCOLN'S letter Mr. MCCLURE confidently expresses his belief that Mr. CAMERON will decline an appointment. Mr. MCCLURE seems to be well advised. Messrs. SANDERSON and CASEY, leading Cameron men, left this city for Washington last night in great haste, and it is believed their departure has some connection with Mr. CAMERON'S declination. The friends of Mr. CAMERON here are tolerably confident that he will receive an appointment to the Cabinet and accept it.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The House met, and after some confusion elected F. H. TEBBE, of Essex, Speaker, and JACOB SHARP, of Warren, Clerk. These persons were not the regular nominees, though both are Democrats. The contest turned between BRECKINRIDGE and DOUGLAS, the Republicans supporting the latter, who succeeded. The Americans and Democrats, who have a majority, were not able to make an agreement. Five Democrats voted with the Republicans and produced this result. After a long struggle for Engrossing Clerk, they adjourned without electing.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Jan 9—P. M.

After a hard struggle all the day the House completed its organization at 6 o'clock this evening. The Officers elected this afternoon were: Mr. JOHN H. MEEKER, of Essex, Engrossing Clerk; Mr. ALEXANDER M. JOHNSTON, of Mercer, Assistant Clerk; Mr. THOS. DYNANS, of Passaic, Doorkeeper. The Officers are all Douglas Democrats, but were voted for by the Republicans, who joined those Democrats who were opposed to the exorbitant demands of the Americans, six in number, who held the balance of power and demanded one-half. By this movement they got nothing. Last night the Republican Senator, whose vote gave all the offices in the Senate to the Democrats, was burned in effigy. His course has created great excitement, and he is strongly denounced by Republican papers.

Gov. OLDEN will deliver his Message to-morrow.

Election of a Senator in Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 9.

Ex Gov. MORRILL was to-day elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacacy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. HAMLIN. The vote in the Senate was unanimous. In the House the vote stood: For Mr. MORRILL, 124; for G. F. SHEPLEY, 23.

Senatorial Election in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Wednesday, Jan. 9.

Hon. LYMAN TRUMBULL was to-day reëlected United States Senator by a vote of 54 to 46, the Democrats voting for Mr. S. S. MARSHALL.

United States Senatorial Nomination, &c.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The members of the Maine Legislature, in caucus last evening, nominated Ex-Gov. MORRILL for the United States Senate.

In the Third District of New-Hampshire the Republicans have nominated T. M. EDWARDS for reëlection to Congress.

Congressional Nomination in New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The Republicans of the Second District, in Convention at Manchester to-day, nominated Mr. E. H. ROLLINS, of Concord, for Congress.

Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The extensive tobacco manufactory of JAMES ADAMS & Co., on Washington-street, was almost entirely consumed by fire this morning. Loss on the stock about $30,000, upon which there is an insurance of $16,000 in the following Companies: City of Hartford, $1,000; Hartford, of Hartford, $1,000; North American, of Hartford, $2,500; Ætna, of Hartford, $4,500; North American, of New-York, $2,000; Home, of New-York, $5,000; Hampden, of Springfield, $2,000. The building was valued at about $12,000, which is not a total loss. It is insured for $8,000 in the following offices: Buffalo Mutual, $2,000; Hartford, $3,000; Liverpool and London, $2,000; Charter Oak, of Hartford, $1,000.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—A Severe Storm—News from the Sandwich Islands.

FORT KEARNEY, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The Pony Express passed here about 11 o'clock last night, bringing the following summary of news for the Associated Press:

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 26—3:40 P. M.

Arrived, 23d, whaler *Vesper*, 53 days from Ochotsk Sea with 1,000 bbls. whale oil and 40 bbls. sperm; 24th, steamer *Golden Age*, from Panama with passengers, all well.

Sailed, 22d, bark *Armand Rose*, ANDRE, Callao; 26th, ship *Osborn*, HOMER, McKean's Island; bark *Druid*, for Melbourne; brig *Mepham*, for Sydney.

The ship *Golden Fleece* has cleared with a full assorted cargo, including 16,000 sacks of wheat, 10,000 bushels barley, 369 bales of wool, 9,000 hides, and 200 flasks of quicksilver.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates (telegraphed to Fort Kearney) of the 10th inst., arrived at Sacramento on Sunday, the 23d inst., where it was detained twenty-four hours waiting for the steamer to take it to San Francisco. There being no Sunday boat, the Pony Express is delayed at Sacramento from one to two days whenever it arrives there on Saturday after 2 o'clock P. M. The express time-table ought to be changed, so that the Pony will always arrive at Sacramento between Monday morning and Friday evening.

The State redeemed $18,000 of the 7 per cent. unmatured bonds on the 24th, at 92@92½ cents on the dollar.

It has rained almost incessantly throughout California for the past ten days. The storm has been the most severe known for years, causing considerable damage in the interior districts and covering mountains with an immense accumulation of snow. By great energy on the part of the California Stage Company, the road over the mountains from Placerville to Carson Valley is kept open for the passage of trains, so that stages are only delayed a short time in making trips.

In San Francisco all business has been suspended on account of the holidays and weather. No commercial news is stirring whatever.

The bark *Francis Palmer* arrived on the 22d with Sandwich Island dates of the 8th of December. Business at Honolulu was decidedly dull, and whalers were fast leaving.

The *Polynesian*, of the 8th, says:

"Since our last, two other vessels, the *Benjamin Rush* and *Emily Morgan*, have arrived at our port, making 132, the total arrivals for the season at all the ports of these Islands. Of the remainder of the fleet, which is known to have been north this season, the *Congress, Eliza Adams, Gen. Williams* and *Massachusetts* have gone to San Francisco; one, the *A. L. Frasier*, was in Winter quarters, in the Ochotsk; one, the *Margaret Scott*, had gone to New-Zealand; one, the *Junior*, had gone south; three, the *Vineyard, James Maury* and *John Howland*, were heard of last in the Arctic; one, the *Gen. Pike*, on Kodiak; one, the *George and Mary*, had been wrecked in the Ochotsk, and the *Florida, Jeanette Milo, Philip First, Superior, Constantine* and *Vesper* were in the Ochotsk Sea at last reports; 19 in all, and total of the whole fleet 151.

We understand that a suit is now pending in Court against a shipmaster, in which, it is held, that the Courts in this Kingdom have no jurisdiction. We further learn that the American Commissioner and the United States Consul both protested against this extra judicial power, assumed by the authorities of this Government, and if the facts are as reported, the case is likely to create some trouble before it is ended."

Arrival of the New-Mexican Mail.

INDEPENDENCE, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The New-Mexican Mail, from Pawnee Fork, arrived this evening. She brings no news from the incoming through mail, due here two weeks ago. No Indians were seen on the route. There is no news of any importance.

United States Agricultural Society.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The United States Agricultural Society commenced their annual session at the Smithsonian Institution to day. Col. WARE, of Virginia, was elected President *pro tempore*. The act of corporation given by Congress was accepted, and various committees were appointed.

Mr. Everett's Lecture on Astronomy.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

Mr. EVERETT will not allude to politics in his lecture on Astronomy to-night.

The Expected European News.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, Jan. 9—Midnight.

No signs of the steamships *Bremen* or *Glasgow*. It is storming bad. Can't see any distance. Wind blowing a gale from E. S. E.

The Canada Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The steamship *Canada* sailed at 11 o'clock this morning, with nine passengers for Halifax and fifty-nine for Liverpool. She takes out no specie.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Signor STIGELLI, one of the unfortunates of the late season—and a singer of such undoubted merit, that his departure for Havana (where he is engaged) will be a loss to our small musical community—takes a benefit on Friday, at the Academy of Music. It is, of course, a private enterprise, and as such will, we trust, receive due support from the public. The programme is very good: the whole of FLOTOW'S "Stradella" and the fourth act of "La Juive," by STIGELLI, FORMES and Mad. JOHANNSEN. In the first work the beneficiary will introduce his world-known song of the "Brightest Eyes;" and between the two operas, the American national song, "The Star Spangled Banner," the stanzas of which will be sung by all the principal artists, backed with full orchestra and chorus.

A letter from Mr. ROBERT TYLER appears in the Philadelphia papers. He favors the policy of allowing the States which desire to secede, to withdraw peaceably. One battle-field, he asserts, would make the reconstruction of the Government hopeless, and the idea of one section of the Union, numbering sixteen States, restraining fifteen by the sword, is the witless thought of an idiot. Very naturally Mr. TYLER, in taking this view of affairs, asserts that Republicans are responsible for this crisis, and thinks that all offers of compromise should come from them.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av., and 29th-st., New-York.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Phrenological Examinations,
with charts and
WRITTEN DESCRIPTIONS OF CHARACTER,
given daily by
FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

Batcheler's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Billiards.—The identical table used by General WASHINGTON for exercise in Revolutionary times, and ten others, with BASSFORD'S improvements, PLAYING and SALES ROOMS, No. 149 Fulton, and No. 8 Ann-st., up stairs.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINES,
with important improvements, at reduced prices,
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Now Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
$40 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

MERRITT—LANE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 9, by Rev. Edwin R. T. Cook, CHARLES W. MERRITT, of Newburgh, to MARY E. LANE, of this City.

CUMMING—LOGAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 9, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Paddock, Capt. GEORGE CUMMING to Miss MARY J. LOGAN, daughter of William Logan, of Brooklyn.

MOLLER—FARRINGTON.—In Darien, Conn., on Wednesday, Jan. 9, by Rev. Dr. Barnes, Mr. JOHN MOLLER, of New-York, and LOUISA, eldest daughter of John D. Farrington, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

SHAW.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 9, of consumption, Miss MARY ANN SHAW, in the 44th year of her age.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 634 Hudson-st, at 3 o'clock Friday morning.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

SHIELLS.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 8, ELIZABETH, wife of Robert Shiells, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Friday next, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 245 East Broadway.

ATTRIDGE.—On Wednesday evening, Jan. 9, Mrs. MARY JANE ATTRIDGE, relict of James D. Attridge, aged 27 years.

Notice of funeral in Friday's papers.

FREST.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 9, RICHARD FREST, in the 42d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the First Reformed Dutch Church, Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 9, after a short illness, MARIA ANN JOHNSON, wife of Jeremiah Johnson, Jr., aged 35 years and 9 days.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, corner of Lee-av. and Hewes-st., on Friday afternoon, Jan. 11, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

COOK.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 9, MARY AMELIA, daughter of John S. and Sarah Jane Cook, aged 2 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the house of her parents, No. 160 Warren-st., near Bond-st., Brooklyn.

BIRDSALL.—In Armonck, Westchester County, 1st month, 8th, JOSEPH BIRDSALL, in the 74th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the Friends' Meeting House, at Chappaqua, on sixth day, 11th inst. Trains leave Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st., at 10:25 A. M.; returning, leave Chappaqua at 3:13 P. M.

BRUSE.—In Sconondoa, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 5, Mrs. HELEN BRUSE, aged 80 years.

BREINTNALL.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, Jan. 3, GEORGE N. BREINTNALL, in the 34th year of his age.

LOCKWOOD.—In Braxton County, Virginia, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, TIMOTHY J. LOCKWOOD, late of Greenpoint, Brooklyn, E. D.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 194
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAW

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 7 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young American girl, as chambermaid and plain sewer in a private family. Call, for two days, at No. 113 West 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress, by a highly respectable and well-recommended German Protestant girl, in City or country; is a first-class waitress and chambermaid; will make herself generally useful; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse, or do general housework in a small private family; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 49 31st-st., west corner of 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; has good City reference. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 42 West 30th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a place as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; she has lived for years in the family of the advertiser, who recommends her in the highest terms. Call at No. 50 East 23d-s:.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as waitress, by a young woman; 3 years' reference given. Apply at No. 33 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A young German woman, with good reference, wishes a situation as general housewo:ker, or chambermaid or waitress; is a good cook, washer and ironer; is very fond of children, and is smart and active at waiting. Apply at No. 434 Broadway, up st:irs.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY a competent young woman, a situation to take care of gre:n children, or would do chamberwork, or would travel with a lady; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE person, a situation to do the cooking, and assist with the washing and ironing of a small private family; is a good plain cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; is also a good baker; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 199 East 13th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; all kinds of meats, soups, desserts and game; take entire charge of a kitchen. Best of City references. Apply at No. 9 6th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; understands all kinds of family cooking; lived eight years in one family. Has the very best of reference from her employer. No objection to leave the City. Can be seen at 61 25th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PROfessed cook in a private family, by a respectable young woman; understands her business in all its brinches best of City reference. Inquire at No. 69 West 17th-st., in the hoop-skirt store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by an English woman, one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; one year's unexceptionable reference from her last place. Call at No. 34 Allen-st., one door from Broome, first floor, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Scotch woman, to assist in washing and ironing; understands all kinds of pastry; best of City reference. Apply at No. 142 Elm-st., in the alley.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent, steady woman, who understands her business in all its branches, and has good City reference. Call at No. 225 16th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

AS COOK.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman wants a situation as cook; is a good cook; understands her business well; good references. Call at No. 45 Crosby-st., between Spring and Broome sts., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A professed cook; understands all kinds of soups, preserves, confectionery, pastry, &c.; good reference given; call for two days at No. 188 Ludlow-st, second floor.

AS COOK.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT wants a situation as cook in a gentleman's private family; good references given. Apply at No. 131 22d-st., front room, top floor.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations as cook, washer and ironer, and as chambermaid, waitress and fine washer by two respectable Protestant girls, together or separate; no objection to the country. They are fully competent and have the best of references. Apply at No. 30 6th-av., in the fancy-store, for two days. Also, by a smart experienced young woman, a situation as family seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A professed cook in a private family; understands the English and American style of cooking; would assist in washing if required; the highest testimonials as to character and capability given. Can be seen at No. 139 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; or would take a first-class laundress' place. Has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED AS COOK in a private family, by a respectable girl; is an excellent baker; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 Sheriff-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook, or would do general housework in a small respectable family. The best recommendations given. Apply at No. 794 3d-av., top floor.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG woman thoroughly competent for her duties, (with the best of reference,) desires a situation in City or country; is a good cook, and first-class washer and ironer; makes excellent bread and pies, &c.; wages not so much of an object as a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—ANY lady in want of a smart, capable and reliable servant, either as good, thorough plain cook, or general house servant; one who understands her business well, and from every confidence can be placed, will apply at No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a very tidy, respectable German girl, so is a good cook, washer and ironer, and an excellent baker; is willing and obliging, or would do general housework; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 405 Broome st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—Any family, either in the city or country, desirous of procuring a really smart, capable servant girl, that is highly recommended, at moderate wages, for either the above capacities, can be suited by applying at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITERS, NURSES, SEAMSTRESSES, LAUNDRESSES, GENERAL SERVANTS, &c.—Girls who cannot get first-rate recommendations, showing them to be nice, tidy, capable, obliging, sober, honest and industrious, are particularly requested not to apply for situations at the Best Female Employment Agency, No. 294 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. This Agency supplies only good families with "help," and none but first class servants with situations. N. B.—To save trouble all others will please stay away.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation to go out by the day, week, or month, to work and finish ladies' or children's dresses; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 113 West 31st-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent and trustworthy woman, a situation as housekeeper, or assistant to a lady in the discharge of her household duties; would do chamberwork; understands doing up fine muslins, or would take a cook's place in a small, neat family. City reference given. Can be seen at No. 107 East 13th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER AND GOVERNESS.—An English lady, highly qualified, desires a situation in the family of a gentleman as housekeeper and governess; from long experience is capable of taking the entire charge; references of the highest respectability. Address Y. N., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wishes a situation in a small private family to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st., in the basement.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION to do housework, by an honest, trustworthy girl; is a neat sewer; has no objection to take care of children. Apply at No. 380 West 36th-st., corner 9th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID OR NURSE AND SEAMstress.—A French Protestant woman, with the best of reference from her last employers, desires a situation in the City or country in the above capacity; is a first rate seamstress; knows how to dress ladies' hair in the best style; can teach children the French language; salary moderate. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; can do French fluting; has lived in the best of families. Apply at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, or grown-up children; and to do plain sewing; the best of City reference from her last place; no objections to go a short distance in the country with a respectable family. Call at No. 89 6th-av., between 8th-st. and Waverley-place, first floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or bring it up by hand if required. The best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 244 East 14th st., first floor.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of it from its birth; is a good seamstress; good reference if required. Can be seen at No. 133 West 27th st., near 7th-av., second floor, front.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A GENTEEL woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; does plain, neat sewing; is quick at the needle; takes charge of a baby from its birth; will wash and iron for a lady who boards; no objection to the country; wages $6 to $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY wishes to procure a good situation for a competent and experienced nurse and seamstress; she is fully capable to bring up a child from its birth; she can be seen at her present employer's from 9 to 2 o'clock, No. 9 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and nurse. Has good reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 308 4th-av.

NURSING.—A YOUNG WIDOW, RECENTLY confined, is desirous of obtaining the position of wet nurse; is young, healthy, and in every way qualified to take charge of an infant from its birth. Apply at No. 212 East 23d-st., second floor, between 1st and 2d avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation in a private family as children's nurse; is an excellent fine sewer; a so, understands taking the charge of a baby; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st., front basement.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A THOROughly competent young woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children, or would do chamberwork and sewing; has no objection to make herself useful. Has the best City reference from first-class families. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; can do all kinds of family sewing or light chamberwork if required; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation by the week or month as seamstress. Can do all kinds of family sewing; would not object to assist in other light work. Can be seen at No. 89 West 28th-st, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, in a private family, by a respectable person, who understands cutting and fitting children's clothing, shirt making, &c., or would take a situation as chambermaid. Inquire at No. 116 4th-av., in the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as seamstress; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 118 West 24th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman as seamstress and to wait on children. Has the best of recommendations from present employer. Apply to New-York Hotel, Room No. 2, from 9 to 11 A. M.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economise by employing good, faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, are wanted to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 9th av., where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, who has had eight years' experience in the Banking business, a situation as clerk in a Bank or Banking institution, or as cashier in a wholesale house; has paid particular attention to the Bank-note business; best of references given. Address CASHIER, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a very respectable man; he thoroughly understands his business as first-rate servant, either in-doors or out-doors; he is sober, honest, obliging and industrious, and has most satisfactory reference from some of the most respectable families in this City. Call or address a note to R. P., No. 86 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a Protestant single man as coachman; left on account of his employer moving to the City; will be found willing and obliging in every respect, as his characters will prove. Address J. W., Box No. 218 *Times* Office for two days.

AS FARMER.—A SCOTCH FARMER WISHES to make an engagement with a gentleman to take charge of a farm; understands farming in all its branches; understands plain gardening, is also an adept at raising stock, &c.; is not afraid to work; has 9 years' reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS light porter, in any kind of business, by a young man, (an American,) whose object is employment; will be content with small wages. Inquire of Gen. H. Raymond, Bounty Land Office, No. 4 City Hall-place. Please call or address a note as above from 10 to 3 o'clock, to Abrm. Dally.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by a young man of pleasing address, and possessing all the qualifications required in the situation. Will give satisfactory City reference to any effect. Call or address a note to J., No. 104 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts., in the drug store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by an active and competent man, who perfectly understands his business, and has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 50 4th-av., in the harness store, between 8th and 9th sts., or address B. C., for three days.

COLORED MALE WAITER AND FEMALE Cook, washer and ironer; also an English woman for housework, want situations. Inquire at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway. Good references given.

HELP WANTED.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER, ENGlish or Scotch, without incumbrance, preferred, to take charge of a place in the country; he must thoroughly understand his business; experienced in vegetables, fruits, grapery, forcing-house, &c.; sober, honest, industrious, and not afraid of work. Such a person will find immediate and permanent employment, and fair wages, by applying at Room No. 171, Everett House, this evening, from 4 to 6 o'clock.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FILLE FRANCAIS PROTESTANTE desire se placer dans une famille Americaine, pour soiques les enfans et pour oondre. Elle peut fournis les meilleius renseignements S'addreser pour deux jours, à 6 Carrol-place, entré Clinton and Court sts., South Brooklyn.

TO LET.

FACTORY TO LET OR LEASE—STEAM ENGINE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Building 25x50, four stories, fitted up with water closets, gas and water throughout. Location within less than five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton sts. Ferries. In the building is a steam engine of ten horse power and boiler of twelve horse power, all complete in running order and nearly new, which will be sold with or without the lease of building. Apply to the WILMOT & KISSAM Manufacturing Company, Nos. 97 to 103 Front-st., Brooklyn, or JOHN DAVOL, No. 109 John-st., New-York.

LARGE BOARDING HOUSE TO LET—Situated on Brooklyn Heights, very convenient to the ferries, capable of accommodating 75 boarders. To a tenant with satisfactory security the rent will be $2,800. Stable in the immediate neighborhood. For further particulars, address T. C., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—A SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING OF four rooms, with bath-room, gas fixtures, and other conveniences, to a family of adults only. Rent reasonable; no moving in May. Apply at No. 28 Mansfield-place, 51st-st.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new building Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 26th-st. Engines 1,000-horse power, and rooms well lighted.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—I have for exchange, for any kind of manufacture or merchandise, several houses and lots, farms and farming lands. Call on PETER A BERT, Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—A DESIRable house in 37th-st., near 4th-av., 25 feet front by 55 deep, finished complete, with rosewood doors and walnut stairs; will be sold low. For terms, inquire on the premises, No. 48 East 37th-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—TWENTY-five of the most desirable lots in Harlem, ready for immediate improvement, at low prices and on easy terms. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$500 TO $1,000.—A RARE CHANCE TO engage in a safe and profitable first-class business is offered by the proprietor of a valuable patent just issued. An active and competent person wanted with above amount, to take exclusive agency of either the New-England or some of the Western States. An arrangement will be made involving no risk to the agent. The article is indispensable, and in great demand. Address J. H. B., Box No. 2,340 General Post-office.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED CLOTHING and tailoring business, together with the stock of clothing and piece goods, amounting to about $12,000. The store will be leased for a term of years if required; part can be sold on long time, or exchanged for real estate in New-York or Brooklyn. Address EXCHANGE, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.—Messrs. O. & J. Mowbray's store, No. 259 Grand-st., was robbed some time between the hours of 10 o'clock Monday night, Dec. 31, and Wednesday morning, Jan. 2, 1861, of about 75 pieces Black Silk, supposed value from four to five thousand dollars.

A reward of Five Hundred Dollars is offered for the recovery of the goods, or part in proportion for the amount recovered. O. & J. MOWBRAY,
No. 259 Grand-st., New-York.
Corner of Forsyth.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE AND JANES—STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 98 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin for cards, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

FARMS.

FARMS, COTTAGES AND COUNTRY SEATS in the best locations in Orange, Rockland and Westchester Counties, and in New-Jersey, for sale and exchange. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.—A ROOM and bedroom, furnished, for a small family, in the upper part of the City. Address, stating location and terms, A. C., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms.
No. 203 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.

This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LIZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depôt: $45, $50, $100, $150, $185, $205, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway, Importers of Busson
Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

PIANOS—PIANOS.
HAZELTON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG
BASS PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st., near and West of Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL,
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desks, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

$160 FOR A $300 PIANO—LARGE, ROUND corners, iron frame nearly new. $190 for a handsome carved piano, very little used, worth $400; and $210 for a 7⅓ Grand Piano, which cannot be equaled for $700, warranted by the maker for five years. Apply at J. & C. FISCHER'S, 356 Broadway, near 14th-st.

J. & C. FISCHER, NO. 356 BROADWAY, near 14th-st., offer at a great bargain a fine assortment of their celebrated iron frame overstrung pianos with the new improved patent Damper; also, several second-hand Pianos and Melodeons. Manufactory, No. 245 West 26th-st.

MEZZO-SOPRANO SINGER.—WANTED, BY an American lady, with a fine Mezzo-Soprano voice, an engagement in an Episcopal choir, in New-York or Brooklyn. Address SOPRANO, Box No. 101 *Times* Office, New-York.

ÆOLEAN PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—Three T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolean Pianos at less than wholesale prices. New and second-hand Pianos to rent at low rates; rent applied if purchased. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 436 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES IN ROSEWOOD CASES.—Latest styles at very low prices. Pianos sold on instalments. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains. F. I. RILEY & CO., No. 286 Bowery, corner Houston-st.

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, PIANOS, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the country, at lowest rates. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music-store, No. 329 Broadway.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., 487 BROADWAY, will sell Pianos at prices to meet the views of purchasers. A few second hand Pianos of their own manufacture for sale very cheap, and warranted perfect

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE,
A COUNTRY RESIDENCE
IN LLEWELLYN PARK,
North Orange, N. J.

The subscriber offers for sale his residence on the east side of Orange Mountain. The house is newly built of frame, filled with brick, size 46x36, containing parlor, library, dining-room and kitchen, and eight sleeping rooms, with a good dry cellar and furnace. The house is in good order. There is a comfortable and convenient barn 25x30. The grounds contain seven and one-third acres, a large lawn and good garden, with fruit trees and small fruits. On the place are many natural forest trees besides ornamental trees. The view from the place is of great extent and beauty. The place will be sold at a low price, or an exchange would be made for a good house in Brooklyn. Apply to
JOHN W. BURT, No. 27 Park-row.

TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

ASHLAND HALL, WEST BLOOMFIELD, Essex County, N. J., 14 miles from New-York, for sale. The fine premises known as Ashland Hall, lying near and overlooking the West Bloomfield Railroad depôt. Apply on the premises, to DAVID A. FRAME.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIQUID STOVE-POLISH.
EIGHT REASONS WHY IT IS THE BEST.
1st—It is put up in bottles and always ready for use.
2d—It has no smell.
3d—It polishes fast.
4th—It is economical.
5th—It produces no dirt in polishing.
6th—It does not soil the fingers in handling the stove.
7th—It stands the greatest degree of heat.
8th—You will never use any other if you once give it a fair trial.

IT PRESERVES THEM
ONE-THIRD LONGER. ONE-THIRD LONGER.
Stoves will last one-third longer by using this.
TIME AND MONEY SAVED.
It has stood the severest tests.
TRIUMPHANT. TRIUMPHANT.
LEADBEATER'S
RENOWNED LIQUID STOVE POLISH,
Greatest Discovery of the Age!
ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU.
☞ Sold by all respectable dealers. ☜ A liberal discount to the Trade.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
Price 12 and 20 cents a bottle.
Put up for dealers in cases containing four, six, eight and twelve dozen. A splendid Lithographic Show-Card accompanies each package.
Every Merchant should make a note of
LEADBEATER'S RENOWNED
LIQUID STOVE POLISH.
Address LEADBEATER & CO.,
(Sole Manufacturers,)
No. 920 Market-st., Philadelphia,
or No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

MAGIC TEA AND COFFEE POTS
EXCEL ALL OTHERS.
The only correct principle ever discovered for making tea or coffee. Steeps without boiling, saving time and trouble.
Dispensing with water pitcher—can pour tea or water from the same spout.
Dépôt, No. 18 Beekman-st., New-York.

GIFFARD'S BOILER INJECTOR,
For supplying water to boilers by direct pressure of steam without the interposition of any machinery.
The attention of Engineers and others interested is invited to these newly invented instruments now on exhibition and for sale by
CHARLES W. COPELAND,
No. 132 Broadway, New-York.

A BOON!—THE SPIKENARD OINTMENT!!—For burns, scalds, cuts, severe wounds, salt rheum, felons and inflammatory rheumatism, there is no remedy that approaches it.
It is a specific for Piles, quickly and thoroughly curing every case without a possibility of failure, by the application of less than one box.
It stands alone in its remedial excellence.
None genuine unless signed, M. H. BOWYER.
Price 25 cents per box. Wholesale and retail dépôt, No. 345 Broome-st., near the Bowery, and at the druggists generally.

SLEIGHS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINE Sleighs, of every style and size, will be sold low to close out our stock. Also, a number of large three-seat sleighs, of superior style and finish, at STIVERS & SMITH'S, No. 89 Eldridge-st., and No. 656 Broadway.

THE ONLY RELIABLE MEDICINE FOR Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and Influenza, is Dr. MORTIMER'S PULMONIC SYRUP. Never known to fail. Try it, and be convinced. Price 25 cts. Dépôt, J. T. BECKWITH, No. 252 Greenwich-st.

THE ARABIAN HORSES PRESENTED TO Hon. Wm. H. Seward have arrived at the Stock Farm of CHAS. W. BATHGATE & CO., Fordham, Westchester County, 10 miles from New-York, where they will remain for the season of 1861.

AT SEVENTH-AVENUE DISTILLERY, Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., New-York, liquors wholesale or retail, cheap and good.
N. B.—Liquors for sale in bond.
WILLIAM HUGHES & SON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying, "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache Remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALISED.

"I 'ad 'a 'orrible 'eadache this afternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Exceedingly," says hi, and upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realised I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of a disease which might otherwise escape attention till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names, viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*; of hepatic disease, constituting *bilious headache*; of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion Headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health, and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits for assembly of homelessness. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BARDSY—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue—no, a bottle of Prepared Pills—but I'm thinking that's not just is naither; but perhaps ye'll be after knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the sick Headache, and wants some more; that same as relaived her before.
Bridget—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.
Bridget—Och! sure, now, and you've sed it. Here's the quarther and give me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, nither.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.
No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated, it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful disease, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the disease named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated at an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING.
Physician—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?
Mrs. Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone; the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more, so that I can have them handy.
Physician—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills; I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.
Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing*.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ DYSPEPSIA, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

PLEASE WOMEN KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age, may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the Prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food? How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them at hand to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.
They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.
They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.
For *Literary men*, *Students*, *Delicate Females*, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are invaluable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.
The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.
They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.
Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.
A Box will be sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—James Brown and J. C. Bancroft Davis, Trustees, and another, plaintiffs, against the New-York and Erie Railroad Company and Joseph Walker, Urbah J. Smith and William T. Hooker, Trustees, defendants.—Fifth mortgage suit.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Referee, and pursuant to a final judgment of foreclosure and sale, entered in said suit (known as the fifth mortgage foreclosure suit) on the 9th day of June, 1860, and to a judgment of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, entered on the 15th day of September, 1860, will, on the 28th day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, (and through A. J. Bleecker, auctioneer,) sell at public auction, the real and personal property, rights and franchises directed by the judgment in said suit to be sold, and which are therein described and referred to

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
BOND-ST. PROPERTY.
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.
ADRIAN M. MULLER will sell on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1861, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, under the direction of William Mitchell, Esq., Referee, the three story and attic brick house and lot No. 31 Bond-st., south side; lot 25 feet front, 25 5½ rear. 124 on one side and 119.11 on the other side. For particulars, apply to the Referee, No. 62 Wall-st., or Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azarish C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot grounds railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.
DECEMBER 15, 1860.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock at noon, the valuable real estate comprising the three-story brick dwelling house and lot of land known as NUMBER 157 HUDSON STREET, situate on the westerly side of Hudson-st., 76 feet southerly from Laight st., in the City of New-York, containing in front and rear 25 feet, and in depth on each side 100 feet 8 inches, *and also the right and privilege of resort and recreation in and to St. John's Square*, in common with the proprietors and tenants of certain land in Beach, Hudson, Varick and Laight sts., opposite thereto, subject to the regulations made and prescribed in accordance with the provisions of the deed of trust, bearing date the 23d day of May, 1827, and made between the Rector, Churchwardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, in the City of New-York, of the first part, and the several persons whose names and seals are thereto affixed, of the second part, which indenture further prescribes, "*that in case of any disposition, sale and conveyance of the Park or Square, the said parties of the first part, and the others of the said covenantors, shall severally participate therein, and have and enjoy the benefits and advantages thence resulting, according to the actual extent in front of the land which they may severally hold and possess fronting on either of the said streets called Varick, Laight, Hudson and Beach sts., opposite to said Park or Square.*"
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. and the Auctioneer's fees on the day of sale; the residue of the purchase money on the first day of May next, at the office of C. J. & E. DE WITT, No. 88 Nassau-st., where the deed will be delivered. PETER M. BRYSON,
EDWARD DE WITT,
Executors of Margaret Targee, deceased.
The United States Trust Company of New-York, Trustees, under the will of Mary Van Rensselaer, deceased. JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 10, AT 10 o'clock, at the large and attractive sale of made-up furs, sleigh lap and carriage robes manufactured expressly for the City trade and put up at auction on account of the bad times. The consignment consists of superb Hudson Bay and mink sable capes, muffs, cuffs and victorines; do. in fitch and squirrel, ermine and chinchilla. Also, children's furs in great variety, victoria muffs and cuffs. Also, gents' caps, muffetees, gloves and fur coats. Also, a splendid line of sleigh, lap and carriage robes in wolf, coon, genet, fox and buffalo. Also, untrimmed buffalo skins. The above goods will be warranted in every respect.

ADRIAN B. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WOOSTER-ST., NEAR CANAL-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two-story brick house and lot, No. 14 Wooster-s., east side, between Canal and Grand sts. Lot 22 ft. front, 21 ft. 9 ins. rear, by 100 ft. 4 ins. on the southerly side, and 100 ft. 8 ins. on the northerly side. House 22 by about 44 ft., with extension. 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 10, AT 1 o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 32 Nassau-st.—Wagons, harness, robes, whips, halters, &c.: two no-top two-seat depôt wagons, very handsome; three no-top wagons; two second-hand top-wagons, in good order, and a variety of second-hand vehicles, in fine order; also, a large assortment of harness, double and single, together with whips, halters, blankets, sleigh-bells, robes, &c.

GEORGE HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.
GEORGE HOLBROOK WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 169 Waverley-place, near Charles-st., a general assortment of furniture, such as Brussels three-ply and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas and chairs, bureaus, washstands, feather beds, hair mattresses, oil-cloths, and a general assortment of kitchen utensils.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY, AUCtioneer will sell THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st.—Bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, sewing machines, mattresses, feather beds, bedding, blankets, kitchenware, &c.
JOHN ANTHORN, Attorney.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
575 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION.—ON THURSDAY, Jan. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., including men's and boys' double-sole water-proof boots, and ladies' double-sole gaiters.

MEDICAL.

CAPANTINES,
A new and useful invention, recently brought out in France, and of the greatest importance and value to married people, or those about to marry, and which has received the highest commendation and the support of the entire Medical Faculty of Paris. An account of the philosophy of the subject and two instruments will be forwarded upon receipt of $1, or a circular will be sent upon receipt of a red stamp. Address
Dr. F. L. BECKWITH,
Station D Post-office, New-York.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED!—Highly important to both sexes, married and single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights, with the urine or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; Quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unnecessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics and Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.
Read what the other papers are recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work:—Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, a most important charm to females for removing obstructions, &c., and producing monthly regularities without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Japan, and is now grown in Japan and not found elsewhere; and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice since this remedy has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret, $3 a package, sent to any address.
CAUTION!—Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only required to learn his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients.
Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

DR. WARD'S, UNPARALLELED INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendant, speedy and permanent cure of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and admiring patients, numbers of whom had tried other physicians to no purpose. If you are under different treatment, and not yet improving, come immediately to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain an instant and sound cure, without sickening or interrupting business. Dr. WARD'S Remedies and Treatment, the most successful in the world, prepared from a lifetime spent in the great hospitals, and a more extensive practice than any other physician living. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, the unfailing reliance, Price $1. Office No. 483 Broadway; open till 10 P. M.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN ENVALID, published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of Self-Cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single Copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYNARD, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE [illegible] cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER, of [illegible]. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Prevention of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures in disease when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poison—taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.
That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.
TRIESEMAR.
Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacié de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable losenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
Small cases.....$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small.....7
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium.....27
Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored Plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the Author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley. | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Heoaley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, FEB. 2d,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-street, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2d, at noon.
This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort,) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail March 2d.

HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
EVERY TEN DAYS.
To sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 12, at 12 o'clock.
The entirely new Iron Steamship
WM. G. HEWES,
2,000 tons,
Capt. JAMES LAWLESS,
is now receiving freight, and will sail as above from Pier foot of Murray-st., North River.
Horses taken to Havana; steamer fitted with stalls.
The above steamer has water-tight compartments, and splendid accommodations for freight and passengers.
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.,
No. 68 Murray-st.
The steamship DE SOTO will sail Jan. 21.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Jan. 19, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 62 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, at 3 P. M.
The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the Ocean.
Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, 23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West, and No. 335 Broadway.
The MOUNT VERNON succeeds, SATURDAY, Jan. 12.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.; SAVANNAH, GA.; AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $16; Charleston, S. C., $15; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25 50; Knoxville, $25; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Charlotte, N. C., $19; Columbia, S. C., $17 50. For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 20 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER PORTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places: New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, 25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York.
Agents, JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
TUESDAY.....Dec. 11
TUESDAY.....Jan. 8
TUESDAY.....Feb. 5
RATES OF PASSAGE:
To Nassau.....$45
To Havana.....$60
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

JAMAICA AND NEW-YORK SCREW STEAMPACKET LINE—Carrying the mail, to sail for Kingston, Jamaica, on the 20th of each month. The mail steamship ZULU, Capt. EDWARD GOODWIN, will sail for the above port on MONDAY, 21st January. Passage, First Cabin, $60; Second Cabin, $50; Third Class, $35. For freight or passage apply to WALDEN & BOOTH, Agents, No. 97 Broad-st.

DENTISTRY.

N. P. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $6; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $20; partial sets on gold, $3 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on all deposits From one dollar to one thousand dollars.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 10, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:
REGULAR SALE.

Shares.		Shares.	
40	Lenox Ins.....$25	30	Citizens' Ins.....$20
5	Relief Ins.....50	11	North American Ins..50
50	People's Ins.....50	16	Metallic Car Sp'ng Co.50
40	Col. Marine Ins.....100	18	Ætna Ins.....50
80	Brooklyn Central R..50	250	St'yy's'ntins.(Hyp'd) 25
8	Merchants' Ins.....50	50	Market Ins.....100
25	Jersey City Ins.....50	15	Howard Ins.....50
28	N. Y. and Erie R....100	20	Mer. Mutual Ins.....100
50	National Ins.....37 50	50	Beekman Ins.....25
48	Hope Ins.....50	45	Firemen's Ins.....17
20	Metropolitan Bank....100	10	American Ex. Bk.....100
15	Hanover Bank.....100		

$6,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee R. 2d mortgage bonds.
6,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. bonds.
1 000 Flushing Railroad second mortgage bonds.
10 000 Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad 1st mtg. b'ds.
3,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. bonds.
5,000 San Francisco 1st mortgage bonds.
2,000 Mount Vernon Railroad 1st mortgage bonds.
Next regular sale on MONDAY, Jan. 14. Regular Auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, if preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 6th-av., corner of Waverley-place.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1861.—THE Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto, and on all sums over five hundred dollars that may be entitled thereto, four per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest.
The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.
D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 482 Grand-st., corner of Willet.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.
The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows:
On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and
On sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five cent per annum, payable on and after Monday, the 21st inst.
The interest will be plabed to the credit of depositors as principal.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 7 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors for this Company, held on the 8th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB,	ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
ROBERT RAY,	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,	PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
JOHN JONES,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
PHILIP M. LYDIG,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ANSON LIVINGSTON,	WM. S. HERRIMAN,
GEORGE A. JONES,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES N. COBB was unanimously reelected President.
ALEX. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Thursday, the Thirty-first day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-nine, or any portion thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1863, for the Sinking Fund.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY,
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 12m., 28, 1860.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1861.
INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six Per Cent. Per Annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five Per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 21st inst. Interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—Interest commences on Jan. 1 on all deposits made on or before Jan. 10.
A dividend will be paid on and after Jan. 21 on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.
Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President,
P. W. ENGS, Vice-President.
CHAS. MILES, Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years, with interest added, amounts to $521 13. This Bank has received, in 18½ months, from 4,710 depositors, $383,103 57.
INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents on the 14th day of last July, and has now saved $45 32. A mechanic deposited $5, May 18, 1859, and by weekly deposits has now in this Bank $312, with many similar cases. Deposits made on or before the 20th of January, will bear interest from Jan. 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
G. S. CHAPI, Secretary. President.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st. The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five (5) per cent. on sums to $1,000, and four (4) per cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st of January. Inst. All interest not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as principal. JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS BANK—No. 482 Grand-st., corner of Willet.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $500, and five per cent. on all amounts from $500 to $5,000. All deposits made on or before the 12th day of January, will draw interest as above from the 1st inst.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT CO., OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 15 Nassau-st.
ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETing of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1861. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
O. ZOLLICKOFFER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. Money to loan on bond and mortgage. All sums deposited on or before Jan. 15 will draw interest from the 1st. JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, as follows: On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.
NEW-YORK, Jan 9, 1861. P. PERIT, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for thirty-six Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 10 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 14th of January next. The polls will continue open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership under the style of WOOD & REDMOND, to do a brokerage business in Bills of Exchange, Notes and Stocks. J. WALTER WOOD,
(lately of Dennistoun, Wood & Co.)
HENRY REDMOND.
No. 43 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO.,
DEC. 26, 1860.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the office No. 174 Centre-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th inst. until after the election. By order.
C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE SECOND Mortgage Bondholders (Eastern Division) are requested to send their bonds to Francis A. Palmer, Esq., Broadway Bank, on or before the 10th inst., to be used in Court, if necessary, at the hearing of their suit. By order of the Committee, D. E. WHEELER,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1861. Chairman

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE DELANO Life-Preserving Coat and Vest Company will hold an election for seven Directors of said Company for the ensuing year, at the office of the Treasurer of said Company, No. 64 Water-st, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock of TUESDAY, Jan. 22. By order of the President. HENRY HAMMOND, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 8th-av. and 42d-st., open daily from 2 to 4 P. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest paid, and deposits made on or before Jan. 10 draw interest from the 1st. Deposits of 25 cents received. GEORGE T. COBB, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF the Kings County Fire Insurance Company, held subsequent to their election for Directors, on the 8th inst., E. T. BACKHOUSE, Esq., was unanimously elected President, in place of Mr. A. S. Crowell, who declined reelection. HENRY POPE, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—BONDHOLDERS OF THE TREVORTON COAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY, who have not received circulars, will please send their address, or apply at the office of the Company, room No. 29 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

12 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES FOR sale by S. DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that interest at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums from one to one thousand dollars, and Five Per Cent. on all sums above $1,000, will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 21.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

FOURTH DIVIDEND.
BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 70 WALL-ST.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., payable to its Stockholders on demand.
JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1861.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

has been the worst weather for about one week past that I ever saw South—one continuous rain and fog—very hard weather to play soldier, I am sure, and the City-Clerk Soldiers have their fire-eating properties pretty well cut down. The soldiers are pouring into town from the country, and new volunteer companies are forming here. They have some fifteen thousand new muskets, taken at the Arsenal, with which they are supplying the volunteers. The city is more *military* than anything else just at this time. Many stores are closed, mostly for want of clerks and some for want of customers. There are a good many men at work on fortifications at the entrance of the harbor. One hundred and fifty-three negroes this morning offered their services to the State to work on the fortifications. They have a good many heavy cannon planted on the sand bar at the entrance of the harbor. They have cut off all supplies from Major ANDERSON, and keep a strong guard night and day. *He must eventually surrender if not relieved!* The word got out day before yesterday that *they had passed a law declaring the State under martial law*; all persons who had been in the State for thirty days were declared citizens, and subject to be drafted out to fight at any time, and would not be allowed to leave the State. This news caused considerable of a stir, and a good many left town forthwith. For myself, I could not believe that South Carolina would be so barbarous as all that—to pass a law over my head, and make a citizen of the United States an involuntary citizen of South Carolina, make him stand up and shoot down his own countrymen. Such an idea would be preposterous, and would call down the vengeance of the country. I am a citizen of the United States, and hope ever to remain one. Yours truly.

A SOUTH CAROLINA PLANTER'S VIEWS.

A wealthy planter in South Carolina, writing to a friend in Washington, uses the following language:

"The eyes of our people are directed in every quarter, anxiously looking for some sort of leader who can put the right word in their mouths, comprehend the entanglement of the skein, and suggest the best mode of unraveling it. I think, upon calm consideration, it may be asserted that disunion, instead of affording a remedy for all our woes, will only entail greater injuries upon us. Providence seems, by placing us in a country where there are no marked natural boundaries, where we have a common language, and, by land carriage and water communication, great facilities for enjoying the largest Free-trade in the world, to design the closest intimacy, or, that failing, the fiercest enmity between these States. * * * If civil war should unhappily ensue, I shall transfer the little faith I have in the Bible to the Homeric Poems."

AN INCIDENT AT FORT SUMTER.

The Baltimore *American* has the following story:

"One of the Baltimoreans who recently returned from Fort Sumter, details an impressive incident that took place there on Major ANDERSON taking possession. It is known that the American flag brought away from Fort Moultrie, was raised at Sumter precisely at noon on the 27th ultimo, but the incidents of that 'flag raising' have not been related. It was a scene that will be a memorable reminiscence in the lives of those who witnessed it. A short time before noon, Major ANDERSON assembled the whole of his little force, with the workmen employed on the fort, around the foot of the flag-staff. The national ensign was attached to the cord, and Major ANDERSON, holding the end of the lines in his hands, knelt reverently down. The officers, soldiers and men clustered around, many of them on their knees all deeply impressed with the solemnity of the scene. The chaplain made an earnest prayer—such an appeal for support, encouragement and mercy as one would make who felt that 'Man's extremity is God's opportunity.' As the earnest, solemn words of the speaker ceased, and the men responded Amen with a fervency that perhaps they had never before experienced, Major ANDERSON drew the 'Star Spangled Banner' up to the top of the staff, the band broke out with the national air of 'Hail Columbia,' and loud and exultant cheers, repeated again and again, were given by the officers, and soldiers and workmen. 'If,' said the narrator, 'South Carolina had at that moment attacked the fort, there would have been no hesitation upon the part of any man within it about defending that flag.'"

REPUDIATION AS WELL AS SECESSION.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes:

"It is stated here that the South Carolina Commissioners in their haste to return to their homes, and by way of showing that repudiation is a part of the secession scheme, failed to pay the rent of the house they occupied while here. They hired it of the widow of Commodore SMOOT. DUFF GREEN, acting as her agent in this matter, has written them a racy letter, which ought to published; and it is to be hoped that he will yet be able to recover the sum due, even if they have taken refuge in what they now claim to be a foreign State. Professor WORMLEY, who supplied their cuisine, was also left unpaid, and he has placed his claim, which is quite large, in the hands of a lawyer for collection. This whole affair is a beautiful illustration of the demoralizing influence of the secession movement, and of the tendency of its supporters to emblazon the repudiation principle upon their banners."

THE STEAMSHIP MARION AND THE PALMETO FLAG.

LETTER FROM CAPT. WHITING.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 3, 1861.

I have just received a letter from a Charleston friend, informing me that some excitement was caused by the report that, on leaving Charleston last Saturday morning, the national flag was displayed from the peak of the *Marion*.

Under the existing state of feeling, I had decided not to set any colors on my departure, but on nearing Fort Sumter, the stars and stripes were hoisted at the fort, and I ordered all my colors set—the American ensign at the peak, the private signal at the main, and the Palmetto flag at the fore.

Some delay occurred in getting at our Palmetto flag, and as it was blowing a gale of wind, I had all the colors hauled down.

Belonging to a family which has numbered among its members several slaveholders, *but not one Abolitionist*, I have strong Southern proclivities for a Northerner, and, certainly, have too much respect and affection for the gallant Palmetto State to do or say anything that would wound the finest susceptibilities of her patriotic sons.

But while I sympathize with the South, and heartily regret the position into which it has been forced, I may not repudiate the glorious flag under which I was born, and whose starry folds have cheered your ancestors and mine during our early battles for freedom. Nor would I have been justified, at this juncture, in failing to recognize and salute that banner, when displayed from the fortress of a country to which I owe and properly acknowledge my hearty, patriotic allegiance.

My correspondence with the New-York *Herald* and your own paper should exempt me from any suspicion of Republicanism or Abolition tendencies, and I know that your Palmetto State has no friend who entertains for her and her warm-hearted and chivalrous sons, a higher respect or heartier wishes for her highest prosperity, in the Union if *possible*, or out of it if it *must be*.

Asking the favor of a space for this communication in the columns of the *Courier*, I remain,

Truly yours, SAML. WHITING,
Commander of U. S. M. S. *Marion*.

AFFAIRS AT FORT PULASKI.

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

FORT PULASKI, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1861.

You have doubtless heard of our successful occupation of this fortress, and the circumstances connected therewith. Since the first detachments, of fifty men each, from the "Guards" and "Light Infantry," and twenty-five men from the "Artillery," a reinforcement of fifty men each from the two first-named corps have arrived—making a total of two hundred and twenty-five men now under arms. They are all in fine spirits, and, considering that many of them have only the rations dealt out by the State, exhibit a degree of patience under their privations which does credit to their soldier like fortitude. We are under strict military discipline, and the Adjutant read an order, yesterday afternoon, from the Colonel in command (Col. A. R LAWTON,) that *that any sentinel caught asleep on his post should be shot.* This made some of the men draw a long face, but all render a cheerful obedience to every command, and vie with each other in the prompt and accurate discharge of their duties. At daylight the reveille is beaten and the rolls called. At sunrise a gun is fired. At 8½ o'clock the guard is changed, before which the officer of the day examines the quarters, and sees that they are clean. During the day the whole force is engaged in drilling or putting the ammunition in order, moving cannon balls and powder, making cartridges, bags, &c. At sunset another gun is fired, and a certain number of men from the infantry corps drill every day in the manual of the artillery, as this service is the chief means of defence. There is a number of mechanics at work on the gun carriages, putting them in good working order, and in a few days the fort will be in thorough and complete repair.

SERVILE INSURRECTIONS IN ALABAMA.

A gentleman in Troy has received a private letter dated at Hayneville, Ala., Dec. 25, which says:

"Our people are greatly excited now on two subjects, the certain withdrawal of Alabama from the Union and negro insurrections. About twenty miles from here they have discovered a plot among the negroes, headed by a white man, or perhaps more than one, to rise on the 26th of this month and murder all the white folks they could find. The plot was providentially discovered, the white men arrested, and, after establishing their guilt beyond a doubt, they were hung up, together with five or six negroes. To-day I hear of another plot about thirty miles from here, in another direction. Three white men have been arrested and about thirty negroes—report says they will hang to day. The white men are Northern men."

A letter received by a Southern lady, now in Rochester, from her son, who is at school in Greensboro, Ala., says:

"There was a servile insurrection about sixty miles north of this place last week, when *four whites were killed and sixteen negroes were hung!* in Montgomery, for the same thing, two white men (Abolitionists) and four negroes were hung. I hope all this will soon pass off, but there is great fear that insurrections will rise all over the South."

MESSAGE OF GOV. DENNISON, OF OHIO.

Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio, opens that part of his message devoted to Federal Relations, with a defence of his conduct in the famous Lago case, founding his argument for the most part on the opinion given by the State Attorney. He then passes to a discussion of the state of the Republic, attributing our troubles to a great extent to the schemings of ambitious men. Sketching the history of nullification and of the compromises which were made in 1850, and previously, he asserts that it is not the election of a President under the requirements of the Constitution, which has given rise to the movements at the South. "The result," he says, "was anticipated by all, and the occasion is only seized upon as a signal for the explosion of a plot, long maturing in secret counsels, to accomplish Mr. CALHOUN'S new scheme of government for the Slave States—the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, which, in the language recently pronounced by a distinguished Southern statesman, "Will expand as our growth and civilization shall demand; over Mexico, over the isles of the sea, over the far-off Southern tropics, until we shall establish a great Confederation of Republics, the greatest, freest and most useful the world has seen."

Gov. DENNISON recommends that the representation in Congress should use their efforts to secure a repeal of the obnoxious features of the Fugitive Slave law. He adds:

"The comity shown by the patriotic Legislature and other official representatives of the States of Kentucky and Tennessee to the State of Ohio, by their visit to this Capital last Winter, and the frank, conciliatory and magnanimous temper they displayed, would justify the Legislature of Ohio in invoking the Free States to repeal all laws, if any such there be, contravening the rights which their fellow-citizens of the South justly claim under the Constitution, and rely on a future Congress, if it be not done by the present Congress, for the abrogation of whatever is obnoxious in the Fugitive Slave act, and for such amendments of it as will fully protect the liberties of the citizens of the Free States.

A like conciliatory course would be expected of the Southern States, by the repealing of such of their laws as contravene the constitutional rights of the citizens of the Free States. With less, the citizens of the Free States will not be satisfied. They claim and will insist upon all their constitutional rights in every State and Territory of the Confederacy. These they cheerfully accord to the citizens of the Southern States. Determined to do no wrong they will not contentedly submit to any wrong. Unawed by threats they demand the employment of all the constitutional powers of the Federal Government to maintain and preserve the Union. Rejecting the whole theory of State secession as in palpable violation of the Constitution, they cannot consent to the exercise of any power under its sanction. The integrity of the Union, its oneness and indivisibility must be preserved. In the Union they will be as scrupulously careful to protect the rights of the Slave as the Free States. Nay, more. Conscious of their power, and regarding the Union—a peaceful and fraternal Union—as the noblest legacy they can bequeath to their posterity, they will cheerfully yield everything to their brethren of the South, that may not disturb the harmony of the Constitution, and that may be consistent with right, justice, humanity and the demands of a Christian civilization. But with treason against the Federal Government they have no terms of compromise to make, none to accept. Against that, they demand the enforcement of the laws."

In conclusion he says:

"As a member of the Confederacy, Ohio has a vital interest in its preservation. With her vast capacities for development—her great extent of territory—her soil of inexhaustible fertility—her salubrious climate—her almost boundless subterranean wealth—her large manufacturing resources, and her numerous facilities for a prosperous commerce, added to the moral qualities of her people, and the purity of her civil institutions, she feels that under the protection and fostering care of the Union her material and moral destiny would secure to her forever an equal rank among the most prosperous and powerful States. Nor is this all. Her citizens coming from all the States of the Confederacy to share her blessings and partake of her fortunes, and bound to each of them by the closest commercial relations, she is attached to the Union by the double ties of consanguinity and interest. Loyal as she has always been to the Constitution, she will maintain her loyalty come what may."

THE OBJECTS AND NECESSITIES OF COMPROMISE.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

If the chances of any adjustment by means of which the Union men of the border Slave States may be encouraged and fortified, are "dying daily," we have only to express our renewed regrets. Of the disinclination of the Republicans in Congress to entertain propositions of adjustment, there is sufficient evidence in the reports of their proceedings. Lightly, however, as "outside appeals" may be regarded, we venture to express the opinion that, instead of standing, as the Republican side of Congress has done for five weeks, parrying propositions, there would have been wisdom in assuming an affirmative attitude. The importance of the questions involved—the magnitude of the interest at stake—the fearfulness of the conflict that approaches—are sufficient, in our judgment, to have justified a forward movement. To illustrate our meaning, Representatives from border Slave States submitted a proposition to the Republican Representatives on which they would stand in defence of the Union. The Republicans, in caucus, postponed the consideration of that proposition indefinitely. That proposition contained much to which there was no objection. Several of its features were entirely acceptable. These, returned in the form of a counter proposition, might, and possibly would, have constituted the basis of an ultimate agreement.

But a large number of the Republican members of Congress are content to stand upon their principles and their arms. They say, truly, that in all the past they have discharged only their duty; that instead of aggressions upon Slavery, they have resisted *its* aggressions; that they have elected a Republican President in a calm, peaceful, constitutional manner; that this constitutes no reason or excuse for secession; that having wronged nobody, they have nothing to redress; that instead of "concessions" or "guarantees" to wrong-doers, they will leave them to the fate they have provoked; and that above all, they will not temporize with Treason, negotiate with Traitors, or parley with men whose cannon are leveled and whose muskets are aimed, at them.

Now in all this we concur heartily. Suggestions of "compromise" refer wholly to another class of citizens—a class truly devoted to the Union and anxious to go with us in the struggle to uphold it. But it is useless to repeat the argument. The Republican members of Congress ought, and perhaps do understand the whole matter best. At any rate, the power to *act* is with them, while the right of *thinking* only belongs to their constituents.

Later from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUAKER CITY—ANOTHER SLAVER CAPTURED—A WRECK—BUSINESS.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Quaker City*, Capt. SHUFELDT, arrived yesterday afternoon, from Havana, after a very pleasant voyage. She left Havana last Saturday, the 5th inst., at 1 P. M.

The *Quaker City* brings $243,147 in Spanish Doubloons, as follows:

1 pkg. specie, Charles Mayer; 1 pkg. doubloons, Strout & Brother; 1 pkg. do., C. C. Duncan & Co.; 2 bags do., Schuchard & Gebhard; 1 pkg. do., A. M. Ros; 2 pkgs. do., J. Kohnstaum; 1 bag do., Spofford, Tileston & Co.; 1 bag do., Rivera & Hall; 1 bag do., Duncan, Sherman & Co.; 1 pkg. do., Beebel Brothers; 1 pkg. do., Harmony & Heques; 4 boxes do., J. M. & L. de Escoriaza; 3 pkgs. do., L. von Hoffman & Co.; 1 bag do., Antonio Ros; 2 pkgs. do., J. M. Ceballos: 1 pkg. do., C. Martí & Co.; 1 pkg. do., Jonathan Thompson; 1 box do, Brett, Son & Co.; 1 pkg. do., E. Goulard; 1 pkg. do., Pelet & Sazcrac; 1 box do., Reepries Brothers; 5 pkgs. do., M. Morgan & Sons; 1 bag do., Renauld & François; 1 pkg. do., Carrington & Co.; 1 pkg. do., Wells, Fargo & Co.; 2 pkgs. do., Robert & Williams; 1 box specie, Chas. Mayer.

The health of Havana was good, and the weather extremely favorable to the coming crops.

The ship *Lesbia*, under French colors, (supposed to be the ship *Montauk*, of New-York,) has been taken off the port by a Spanish steamer-of-war and brought into Havana with 900 negroes on board.

The American brig *Cerminar* arrived at Havana, Dec. 31, from Portland, Me., having picked up from the schooner *Surveyor*, of Pittston, off Cape Elizabeth, 14th ultimo, Capt. FOLSOM and three men, who were brought to Havana. The *Surveyor* was an old vessel, loaded with wood and hay, from Bath, bound to Boston. She was left in a sinking condition.

Business in Havana still continues paralyzed, in consequence of the recent Holidays and the commercial difficulties in the United States. Strong hopes are entertained that before the month of January has elapsed, business will resume its former activity and moneyed affairs will become easier.

Jan. 6, 9 A. M., 250 miles from Havana, signalized steamer *Bienville*, hence for Havana. Sugars are quoted in Havana as follows: New crop, No. 12, a few lots at 8½ rials per arrobe; in Muscovado nothing doing. Stock on hand in Havana and in Matanzas 28,000 boxes, of which 3,500 boxes are new crop.

MOLASSES—80 hhds. have been received, but no exportations.

Exchanges on London, 60 days' sight, are quoted at 13⅛@14⅛ premium. Paris, 60 days, ⅛@1 premium. New-York and other Northern cities, 4@8 premium; 3 and 10 days' sight, 10@15. New Orleans 60 days, 5@8 premium: Sight, 10@15.

Prince of Wales Ball.

The following gentlemen have not claimed the $30 65 remaining at their credit with the Treasurer. A check for the amount was inclosed in a letter to each of them, and mailed on the 13th November:

JAS. T. BRADY, No. 111 Broadway.
FREDERICK E. CHURCH, No. 15 Tenth-street.
CHAS. A. CLINTON, Union Club.
JOHN JAY, Katonah, Westchester County.
Hon. WM. KENT, No. 11 Pine-street.
RICHARD L. MORRIS.
S. T. NICOLL, No. 6 West Twenty-first-street.
ROBERT L. PELL, No. 32 Laight-street.
JAS. TUNNETT, No. 46 Wall-street.

It is presumed these checks have miscarried or been lost, and the Treasurer, desirous to close his accounts, requests the parties interested to call at his office, Nos. 45 and 47 Exchange-place, sign a bond of indemnity to him, and receive the amount.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1861.

New-Jersey.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—Some time during Tuesday night, Mr. WM. PAYNE'S shoe-store, in South Bergen, was broken open, and robbed of a large quantity of tools, some stock and fixtures—in all valued at about $50. About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, officers JORDON and ROSE took into custody, near the Jersey City ferry, a German having several bundles in his possession, which were subsequently identified as the stolen property. The prisoner gave his name as JACOB RUTH. He was committed by Recorder TILDEN for trial.

RUM-SELLING, SABBATH-BREAKING AND PRIZE-FIGHTING.—Judge OGDEN, in his charge to the Grand Jury of Hudson County, now in session, called their particular attention to the sale of spirituous liquors without license; the prevalence of customs in violation of the State law regulating the observance of the Christian Sabbath; and the abuse of New-Jersey soil by ruffians from adjacent States for the purpose of engaging in prize-fights.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE NEW BOARD OF EDUCATION.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION FOR 1861—THE PRESIDENT AND CLERK RE-ELECTED—THE NEW COMMITTEE, &C., &C.

The Board of Education for 1861 convened at the Hall of the Board, corner of Grand and Elm streets yesterday at 5 P. M. Fourteen new members appeared: Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, (Opp.;) Wm. Buckley, (Opp.;) James Langdon, (Dem.;) James B. Dupignac, (Dem.;) Patrick Wade, (Dem.;) John Galvan, (Dem.;) David Miller, (Dem.;) Thomas Brown, (Opp.;) John H. Collins, (Dem.;) Orlando P. Smith, (Dem.;) Thomas Kennedy, (Dem.;) C. Godfrey Gunther, (Dem.;) Patrick Ford, (Dem.;) Samuel B. H. Vance, (Opp.) With the exception of those names the Board stands as it did last year. The Democrats have six majority this year. Last year the Board was equally divided.

On motion of Commissioner WATERBURY, Mr. TUCKER, of the Eighth Ward, was called to the Chair. The Clerk read the list of members as certified to.

Messrs. STONE and MCGUIRE were appointed tellers, and the first ballot resulted as follows:

W. E. Curtis, (Dem.).....22
Erastus C. Benedict, (Opp.).....21

Mr. CURTIS was declared elected by a majority of the members present. The reason why Mr. CURTIS did not receive the full Democratic vote, is said to be a Mozart disaffection similar to that which caused the dead-lock in the Councilmen. If Mr. BENEDICT'S colleague, Mr. RICHARD WARREN, had been present, and voted with his party, the Board would have been equally divided.

Messrs. BENEDICT and WATERBURY were appointed to conduct the newly elected President to the Chair. Mr. CURTIS spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT CURTIS.

GENTLEMEN: I have to thank you for this renewed expression of your confidence and regard, and assure you that I will do all in my power to discharge the duties of the position. The Board of 1861 enters upon its duties under favorable auspices. Five thousand more pupils received instruction in the Public Schools of this City throughout the past year than in the preceding year. This great acquisition to the large number already receiving instruction through this Department is gratifying evidence of the public appreciation and esteem. The increase of our population, the number of families constantly removing to the City in order to profit by the Public Schools and Free Academy for the education of their children, is filling our buildings to overflowing. I trust, gentlemen, that our labors during the ensuing year will be crowned with success.

THE CLERK RE-ELECCED.

The Board proceeded to the election of Clerk with the following result: Thomas Boese, (present clerk,) 39; blank, 3.

Mr. Boese was declared elected. The Board then proceeded to the election of Standing Committees, with the following result:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON FREE ACADEMY.

The following gentlemen were elected on this Committee, having received the number of votes set opposite their respective names: Whole number of votes cast, 43; H. G. Crozier, 43; James M. Tuthill, 41; H. G. Stone, 41; James Mackean, 33; Samuel H. Vance, 33; A. V. Stout, 43; Dennis McCarthy, 30.

COMMITTEE ON NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The following gentlemen were elected Committee on Normal schools, receiving the vote set opposite their respective names: Whole number of votes cast, 42. John O'Keefe, 42; John R. Lydecker, 41; James W. Farr, 39; H. H. Gregory, 27; David Miller, 29; Robert S. Gould, 40; James B. Dupignac, 42.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Finance Committee, having received the vote set opposite their respective names: Timothy Brennan, 42; William Tucker, 41; Daniel Coger, 40; D. H. Gildersleeve, 25; O. P. Smith, 26.

The Board then proceeded to the choice of seats. The Ninth Ward got the first choice, the Fifteenth the second choice, and the Fourth Ward the last.

Much merriment was occasioned as the various seats were taken.

After all business pending before the Board had been referred to appropriate Committees and the rules of order of the last Board adopted, the Board adjourned to next Wednesday evening.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, yesterday, there was no quorum, and no business was transacted. The weekly statement—the first for the new year—is as follows:

No. of Emigrants arrived to Jan. 9, 1861	594
To same date last year	873
No. inmates in Ward's Island Institutions	1,188
No inmates in Ward's Island same date last year	850
Balance Jan. 1, 1861	$1,221 42
Receipts since to Jan. 9, for commutation of passengers	1,880 00
Balance	$3,101 42

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

This Board met again yesterday evening. Mr. GROSS, the temporary President, in the Chair. After waiting half an hour, the roll was called, and a quorum not being present, the Board adjourned till this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE SNOW STORM.—Early yesterday morning there were indications of a storm, the wind blowing moderately from the Northeast. Toward noon snow began to fall, and it continued to fall all day and during the evening. Notwithstanding the storm, the Sound steamers took their departure at the usual hour. The steamer *Star of the South*, for Savannah, departed at the usual hour, but probably anchored below. The steamship *Nashville* was detained. She is to leave at 9 o'clock this morning. The snow storm will probably detain inward bound vessels and steamers.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The new Republican Central Committee met last evening at No. 618 Broadway. EDGAR KETCHUM, Esq., was appointed temporary Chairman, and Messrs. EDWARDS and DUNHAM acted as Secretaries. A Committee on contested seats was appointed. There are contestants in the First, Fourth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards. The meeting adjourned, without effecting a permanent organization, to Wednesday next.

BURNING OF A RAILROAD CAR.—Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning the watchman at the New-Haven Railroad Depot, Fourth-avenue, found one of the large freight cars on fire. The employes of the Company were summoned, and they succeeded in putting the flames out with hose belonging to the depot, but not until the car was nearly destroyed. It is supposed that a spark from a locomotive caused the fire.

RELIEF FOR SYRIA.—The Committee for the relief of the destitute and suffering in Syria acknowledges the receipt of $1,711 05 more, which, added to the $26,944 14 previously acknowledged, makes a grand total of $28,655 19.

LAUNCH.—One of the fine steamers just completed for the Norwich and Worcester line by SAMUEL SNEDEN & Co., will be launched from their ship-yard at Greenpoint at 9 o'clock this morning.

The "Battery" Industrial School for Girls.

Under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society, with Rev. CHARLES LORING BRACE as "Commander-in-Chief," if we may so say, Rev. C. W. DENISON, Missionary-at-Large, as First Lieutenant, merchants and merchants' wives of the First Ward as officers and aids—ladies being, in this service, fully as acceptable, if not more so, than gentlemen—the "Battery" Industrial School for Girls was yesterday opened at No. 15 State-street. The design of the inaugurators of this movement is to gather in from all quarters in the First Ward, and from all nationalities and religions, the wretched, ragged, shoeless, half-clothed and half-fed children who are not admissible to the Ward Public School. The design is very similar to that of the "Ragged Schools" in London and Liverpool. If the present experiment with the girls should prove successful, boys will soon be admitted; at present they are excluded. In the morning such branches of the English language will be taught as the pupils are individually capable of receiving; in the afternoon they will be taught sewing and knitting. A meal of good, nourishing food will be furnished every day at noon, and once a month clothing will be distributed to those who have approved themselves by good conduct. At present from twenty to thirty children only are admitted—the funds of the school being insufficient for a much larger number, and, therefore, great discrimination is used in selecting those who are most deserving. Several ladies, the wives and daughters of prominent merchants of the First Ward, have greatly interested themselves in this most philanthropic purpose, among whom we may mention Mrs. GEORGE WOOD, one of the Executive Committee, whose exertions, notwithstanding her advanced age, have been untiring.

The young ladies, also, were yesterday present in large numbers, active in this good service. It would have cheered many a misanthropic heart to have witnessed the zeal with which they entered into this divine work of saving the bodies and souls of those poor, neglected children, of their own sex, from destruction. The good work is only begun. These young ladies have fathers and other male relatives, or those who hope to become such. Flour will be acceptable, bread will be acceptable; so, also, will be clothing, or materials for clothing. Let those male relatives open their hearts and stores in the direction of No. 15 State-street, or we will not answer for the consequences. One thing we know: if we were a young lady, we would not marry a man who should decline a barrel of flour, or something equivalent, to help forward so interesting a cause. The house in which the school is held, and which is also devoted to free religious services on Sundays, is one of those former mansions of the "aristocracy" of the City fronting the Bay. Its condition now is one of faded grandeur, but it is cleanly and comfortable, and good coal fires in the grates are one of the inducements for the poor, cold children to covet its shelter. And yesterday they seemed to enjoy themselves as only poor, cold children can, under such conditions. Let us trust that the beneficence of our citizens,—to those belonging to the First Ward, it is a duty,—will not permit this benevolent movement to fail in its purpose.

THE NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY.

The New Building Thrown Open to the Public.

The Seventh Regiment, long ago, won for itself a name; it has now also a local habitation. Its new Armory was yesterday thrown open for the inspection of the public, and during the day a great many ladies and gentlemen visited it. In the evening, the friends of the regiment, especially the fair, whom none but the brave deserve, flocked thither in throngs, placing themselves at the clemency of the inclement weather that they might examine the much-talked of edifice. They were amply repaid for their trouble. The new Armory is undoubtedly the finest one appropriated to the use of volunteer soldiers in the world. The Regimental band was in attendance, and the hours of the evening floated away upon its delightful music like a period of short-lived ecstacy.

The second annual concert of this band, which, led by C. S. GRAFULLA, has become as famous as the Seventh Regiment band should be, takes place at the Academy of Music next Saturday evening. Madame COLSON, Mrs. MOZART, Signor STIGELLI and Herr CARL FORMES, will take part in it. It is estimated that more than 10,000 persons visited the Armory during the day and evening. At 9 o'clock there were so many present that it was with difficulty that one could pass from room to room. The Battalion drill-room was full, and the Armorer, Mr. SCOTT, took the opportunity to test the strength of the floor. He found that the depression was less than an eighth of an inch.

The building, of which we have previously from time to time given some account, while it was in process of construction, is an iron three-story edifice, of composite architecture, and occupies the entire block bounded by Third-avenue, Sixth and Seventh streets and Hall place,—a most eligible and central site. If the fluted columns which decerate its front were removed, it would resemble the TIMES Building, elongated; it is of the same color. The design, which is elegantly ornate, and yet not bewilderingly complex, originated with Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS, the Commandant of the Regiment. The cost of the edifice was $250,000. The first floor has been occupied as "Tompkins Market" for several months; the second and third stories were placed at the disposal of the Regiment in October, and since then artists and artisans have been busily engaged in fitting up the interior. To this end about $30,000 has been expended, and expended, it would seem, to some purpose. The apartments of the several companies, the engineers, the troop, the Board of Officers and the band and non-commissioned staff, into which the entire second floor on either side of the spacious corridor—186 feet long and 20 feet wide—is divided, have been furnished magnificently. That set apart for the Board of Officers is on the east side of the hall, near the centre of the building, and is twenty-one by thirty-six feet in size. It is carpeted with rich Brussels, is hung around with elegant works of art, and is furnished with black-walnut desk, tables and chairs, with a wealth of carving about the wood-work. Here also is a library of choice works on military science. The upholstery is of green and gold, and the large chandeliers, two in number, with twelve jets each, are adorned with appropriate armorial designs. In this room the meetings of the Board of Officers for the transaction of business will be held. The chairs are arranged in a semi-circle around a table, behind which stand the chairs of the Colonel and the two officers who are his Vice-Presidents in the meetings of the Board. Behind the Colonel's chair hangs REMBRANDT PEALE'S splendid portrait of WASHINGTON. The stand of colors presented to the Regiment by the authorities of Washington City, in a highly ornamented black walnut case, challenge the special attention of the visitor to this apartment.

The decorations of the rooms of the eight companies and the other *corps* which constitute the Regiment, differ from each other more in style than in the degree of elegance. They are variously, but all sumptuously furnished. The beautiful and appropriate painting and decoration of the walls and ceiling of the Eighth Company's room is the work of OTTO FRICHT, the artist. In the main hall, which extends from Sixth to Seventh street, —the entire length of the building,—are the small howitzers, with their caissons, with which the Engineer *corps* drills—a very effective arm for quelling disturbances in the streets of a city. The gas fixtures in the hall and throughout are notable works of art. On the same floor is the company drill-room, whose dimensions are thirty-six by forty-two feet, in which 100 men may drill together. The Battalion drill-room occupies the entire third floor, and is 180 feet long and 120 feet wide. It was brilliantly lighted, last evening, by 700 gas burners. Its numerous large windows on every side give it abundant light by day and plentiful ventilation—an excellent thing in drill-rooms.

The Regimental Gymnasium, established by Mr. ABNER S. BRADY, a Corporal of the Sixth Company, was also open for inspection last evening, and was thronged with visitors. It is situated on Seventh-street, near the Armory, and extends to St. Mark's-place, (Eighth-street,) where, at No. 28, is its principal entrance. Its furniture and appointments are quite in keeping with those of the Armory, devised in good taste and prepared with lavish outlay. With its sparring rooms, its fencing rooms, its gymnastic apparatus, its closets, drawing-rooms, reading-rooms and efficient Professors, it is complete in itself, and has been voted an honor to the Regiment. The Zouave acquirements, which the officers and men here seek, cannot fail to increase the efficiency of the command vastly. The armory and gymnasium will be open for the inspection of the public all day to-day, and this evening the band will be in attendance again, and doubtless there will be another throng of visitors.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Erastus Corning and G. Corning, of Albany; Capt. Simonson, of Boston; S. F. Vinton, of Washington, and Dr. Mattock, of Vermont, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. E. B. Morgan, of Aurora; D. C. Baker and lady, of New-Orleans; C. Van Benthuysen, of Albany, and J. Parkhurst, of Baltimore, at the Astor House.

Rev. T. D. Huntington, T. F. Cushing and G. A. Gardner, of Boston; R. Bertrand, of Spain, and J. R. Francke, of Havana, are at the Brevoort House.

Hons. Russell Sage, of Troy, and W. M. Barnes, of Albany, and Capt. Martyn, of the steamship *Palestine*, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. J. B. Howe, of New-York; J. B. Alexander, U. S. A.; A. B. Fanwood, of England; J. Nashley, of St. Louis; Don J. Baralt, of Cuba, and C. Holt, of Baltimore, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

N. P. Willis, of Idlewild, and Prof. A. Woods, of Providence, R. I., are at the Union-place Hotel.

The "Wizard Anderson" is stopping at the Lafarge House.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Plymouth Church—The Question of a New Building.

To-night, at the annual meeting of the Plymouth Church Society in Brooklyn, is to be reopened the matter of building a new church for Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. For three years this subject has hung fire—proving the exception to the prompt and business-like action of this Society in all mundane and financial affairs.

There are three projects before the Society—to build a new and very large edifice on the Heights; to enlarge the present building; to be content with what they already have.

Plymouth Church, like all others, has a few very rich men, a great many well-to-do men, and many who are dependent upon the Christian generosity of their fellow-members for support and civil aid. The vote, in all societies organized like this one, of the poorest is equal to that of the richest, and in years gone by it has been found that those who were the readiest to proceed with new enterprises and to assume large corporate liabilities were those who did not expect themselves to furnish the capital, but who did not hesitate to judge with much severity the action of those whose pecuniary position they, of course, knew nothing of, but whom they imagined to be overcrowded with the goods of this world.

The Pastor stated, last Sabbath, that he cared not which way they decided, but he cared very much for the reputation of the Society; and he trusted they would once and for all settle upon a plan for or against, and have no more haggling about it.

It is all very well for men who will give their $5, or $10, to vote for the immediate erection of a building, the cost of which, with the land, will not be far from $200,000; and it is also a very easy matter to rail at rich men because they see fit to give $3,000 instead of $10,000, but it would seem to us to be certainly a business-like way, saying nothing of it in a moral point of view, for the weaker members to keep quiet until those who have got to stand the brunt of the enterprise, and whose names alone are what will enable the project to go on successfully, have expressed their opinion as to the necessity, the probability and the possibility of success. Then let the talkers get up all the enthusiasm they can—but first get the money.

Kings County Republican General Committee for 1861.

The new General Committee for 1861 assembled on Tuesday evening, to organize for the year. Credentials were examined and contested claims were disposed of, when the following resolutions were presented by Mr. R. W. POTTER, and unanimously adopted by the Committee:

Resolved, That we, the General Committee of Kings County, fresh from the ranks of the people, on this first occasion of our assembling together, proclaim our unalterable and *uncompromising* attachment to those hallowed principles on which the Fathers of the Republic stood, and in compliance with which they excluded the curse of human bondage from all territory then under Federal control; and we call upon the Republican Senators and Representatives in the Councils of the Nation to stand fast by the altar of our faith.

Resolved, That having been elevated to power by the people of the United States after a full, fair, and animated canvass, the Republican Party as a right demand a prompt acquiescence in the popular will; and it should never allow conditions or compromises to be forced on it by those who opposed it at the ballot-box, and who are therefore bound by every rule of justice and honor to submit to the result, as they would have required others to submit had they prevailed in the contest.

Resolved, That the Republican Party wages no war upon the rights of the South. It has never intended to disturb the institution of Slavery in any State where it now exists. It does not purpose to abrogate any of the constitutional guarantees now afforded to the owners of slaves. But it does propose, having in view the real interests of the South as well as the North, to inaugurate a policy which shall extend the beneficent influence of free institutions and free labor over all the Territories of the United States.

Resolved, That we are prepared to confront the issue now presented to us by rebellious men in the State of South Carolina and elsewhere; and while deprecating civil war as among the direst calamities that can fall upon a people, we are yet ready, and we are assured that the loyal men of all parties will stand by us in this determination, to respond to the call of duty, and determine, by an appeal to the God of battles, whether the Constitution and flag of our country shall be trodden under foot by traitors.

JAS. A. VAN BRUNT, Chairman.
J. N. STEARNS, Secretary.

At the close of the proceedings three rousing cheers were given for Major ANDERSON.

SUICIDE.—A married woman named MCMULLEN, residing at No. 177 Hudson-avenue, died yesterday morning from the effects of laudanum.

Naval and Military Intelligence.

Capt. TAYLOR, one of the officers in command of marines at this station, yesterday received orders from Head-quarters to repair at once to Washington. In compliance with which he immediately left the City.

Funds have been received from the Treasury to pay the hands at the Brooklyn Navy-yard what they earned in the month of November. Usurers have eaten it up long ago.

Army and naval troops are concentrating rapidly at Washington. A detachment of marines arrived there on Sunday morning, and were transferred to quarters at once. Yesterday, 170 soldiers left Fort Monroe for the same place, and have doubtless arrived there by this time.

In compliance with orders from the War Department, 150 army troops left the Barracks at Newport, Ky., on Monday morning, for Jefferson City, Mo. where they are to take charge of the United